PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

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BRAND
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.		Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th	July	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
21st	„	ARABIA	7903	....	....
28th	„	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th	Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898	....	....
11th	„	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th	„	PERSIA	7951	....	....
25th	„	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
1st	Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 9*th June*, 1906.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
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PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

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PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. „
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July 1906.
DUMBIA	5,916	X	18th Aug. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

57, *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

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REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	5124	13th July.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	17th August
* BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	28th „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	3rd October.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	5124	23rd October.

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Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
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Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note:—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries, a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* BUNDESRATH	2086	Grieve	13th July.
SOMALI	2655	Winiker	27th „
* KAISER	2724	Von Holt	10th August.
GENERAL	2361	Mühlbauer	24th „

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

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Agent

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, 22ND MAY, 1906.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall, No. 14 Shed.

T. S. "LHASA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 13th July, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 16th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,125 tons, on or about 12th July, calling at Karachi, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 12th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

10th July, 1906.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZFERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th July 1906.
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st „ „
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. „
* AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,158	27th July 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General,*
SASSOON HOUSE, 54, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	....	17th July
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	24th July	4th Aug
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	7th Aug.	13th Aug
TOTOMI MARU	3412		21st Aug.	1st Sept
RIOJUN MARU	4806		4th Sept.	15th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	18th Sept	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	2nd Oct.	15th Oct
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

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INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods including:—
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Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
Hardware and Machinery,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc., etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

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(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

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ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.
Head Office: LAHORE.
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DERA GHAZI KHAN
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HAFIZABAD
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JAMMOO
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JHANG
KASUR
KOHAT
LYALLPORE
LUDHIANA
MIANWALI
MONTGOMERY
MULTAN CITY
MUZAFFARGARH
PATIALA
PESHAWAR
RAWALPINDI CITY
SIALKOTE
SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
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SAHARANPORE

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KARACHI
HYDERABAD
LARKANA
SHIKARPORE
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Biluchistan.—
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AGENCIES.
AGRA
AMRITSAR
ALLAHABAD
AJMERE
CALCUTTA
DELHIE
MADRAS
LUCKNOW & SIMLA.
Etc.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND.	5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS	42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 95,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
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LYONS.
MANILLA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.

7 CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
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New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	from	Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	„	„	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	„	„	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	„	„	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE ...	from	Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	„	„	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE

Why drink COFFEE? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.

Why NILGIRI Coffee? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.

Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.

RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6.

FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,
COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents: BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up t [illegible] eet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

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Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS, OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Prmiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years,	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 1	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 11	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

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Bombay, 3rd July, 1906.

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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
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CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL
CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of gelatine, Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED

FOR BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES to be shortly opened, a MANAGER with Knowledge of stores in its different branches. Only experienced need apply with Testimonials. Stating terms before 20th inst. to the undersigned.

LALLUBHAI V. KHANDWALA,
Secretary.

Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

McNAIR'S FAMOUS CHOUTHEA, POWDERS.

MALARIAL FEVER SPECIFIC.

CURES Malarial Fever in one single dose like Magic. A. B. Griffiths Major, A M S. certifies. "In every case of Malarial Fever administered one dose of Chouthea cured. It is a most valuable medicine." Sold at one rupee per packet containing six powders V. P. 2. labelled full directions.—MRS. L. McNAIR, Sole Agent, Roorkee.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.

Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS.
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes!—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW ZA, Esq., Poona, writes:—"YOUR BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cures than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES. Please write only to:

J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
RANAGHAT, Bengal.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

The Rates of Subscription to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

MORNING EDITION ONLY.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per annum	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
Half-yearly	„ 11	„ 14
Quarterly	„ 6	„ 8
Monthly	„ 2-8	„ 3-8

MORNING AND EVENING EDITION.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Annum	Rs. 30	Rs. 38
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Quarterly	„ 9	„ 11
Monthly	„ 3-8	„ 4-8

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Cash.		Credit.	
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Half-yearly	„ 16	Half-yearly	„ 20
Quarterly	„ 9	Quarterly	„ 11
Monthly	„ 3-8	Monthly	„ 4-8

SINGLE COPY . . . . ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion		Rs. 5-0
Second and Third insertion	each	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions at		Rs. 1-4

No Advertisement counted as less than ten lines.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings required; Change of Residence; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE

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First insertion	Per line As. 8
Second do.	„ 4½
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In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET
POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LD."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Tolv, 714 tons, Captain J Enger, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

THE steamer Glenroy 3,141 tons, Captain T Darke arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kilchattan, 2442 tons, Captain W. Higgins, will sail to-day for Karachi, in ballast.

THE steamer Westminister, 2781 tons, Captain W. Duncombe, sailed yesterday for London and Hull, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Dagrun, 671 tons, Captain A. Lunde, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber

THE steamer Beme 1,599 tons, Captain W J de N Guy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of petrolium in bulk.

THE steamer Clan Macleod 3,043 tons, Captain H G Fishenden arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport via Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Oolobaria, 3,436 tons, Captain J W Ross, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Colombo with a general cargo and coal.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Monsoori, 1,733 tons, Captain J Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah via Aden, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Tolv s	Enger	Bangkok, June 16
	Dagrun s	Lunde	Bangkok, June 13
9	Monsoori s	Hannah	Jedah, June 27
	Oolobaria s	Ross	Calcutta, June 21
	Beme s	Guy	Rangoon, June 27
	Clan Macleod s	Fishenden	Newport, May 29
	Glenroy s	Darke	Kobe, June 5

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Africa s	Butler	Persian Gulf
	Westminister s	Duncombe	Hull, &c

The steamer Kilchattan, Higgins, for Karachi obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer R. Rubattino, for Genoa, &c.
„ Banca, for China.
„ Arabia, for London.
„ Capri, for China.
„ Dwarka, for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Beme, for Rangoon.
„ Monsoori, for Jedah.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Names.	From
5	Asia	J W Shauklin	Liverpool
	Hymettus	C McDonald	Madras
	Khodoung	H E Stevens	Rangoon
	Venetia	J McMorran	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

	Pentakota	R F Thomson	Rangoon
	Shahjehan	J P Toms	Rangoon
	Arratoon Apcar	E Fey	Hongkong
	Oceano	F W Davies	Madras
	Crostafels	H Moller	——
7	Agapanthus	J Davies	River Plate
	Mahratta	W Ellery	London and Antwerp
	Begonia	R A Goodridge	Bombay
	Zillah	W Peert	Bombay
	Langbank	W J Rout	Karachi

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	From
6	Trautenfels	Antwerp
6	Koranna	New York
7	Inchkeith	London

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar, arrived in London on the morning of the 7th instant.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer China, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 7th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matina, left London on the morning of the 7th instant.

The same Co.'s steamer Dilwara, left Port Said on the evening of the 7th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 7th instant.

The same Co.'s steamer Somali, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 7th instant, via Mombasa and Goa.

The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru, left Moji for Shanghai (Captain Ishikawa) on the 7th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—19 bales wool, Nizamudin and Co; 11 cases curry powder, Merwanjee Poonjiajie and Sons; 60 bales wool, H. K. M. Jaitha; 82 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co; 2 bales hides, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co; 36 cwts. old copper, H. Narayen; 15 bales wool, Moorarjee Ratansee; 21 bales wool, M. Ramjidas; 115 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co; 200 bales cotton, Oweir Ookell; 15 bales wool, Doongersee Nagjee.

Clan Stuart s—500 cwts myrabollams, Goculdas Madhowjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—5862 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 6000 cwts bonemeal, Mooljee Jamal.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—6 casks Indian condiment, H. P. Setna and and Co;

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Aston Hall s—2200 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—800 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.; 2001 cwts rapeseed, and 501 cwts poppyseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 2 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 340 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 4000 cwts castorseed, K. Nixon and Co; 501 cwts myrabollams, A. V. Jayakar and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville-de Tamatane s—2001 cwt linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co: 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 1600 cwt buffalo horns, M. Mohamed and Co; 1000 cwt linseed, and 1050 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.; 2009 cwts linseed and 6186 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Vancouver s—350 cwts weedseed and 201 cwts turmeric, Baner Kranse; 1000 cwts myrabollams, Goculdas Madhowjee and Co; 2504 cwts myrabollams, Wagjee Bechor; 115 bales cottonfly Nensey Peerbhoy; 770 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 150 bales cottonfly, Nagsey Damjee.

FOR GENOA.

R. Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 400 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 8498 cwts linseed, John Fachiri; 1000 cwts mowraseed and 1000 cwts linseed, J. A. Begbie and Co; 3002 cwts linseed, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R. Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, A. Blaschek and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

R, Rubattino s—100 cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

R. Rubattino s—2250 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

Arabia s—3300 cwts gingellyseed and 495 cwt mustarseed, 990 cwts mowraseed, 990 cwts poppyseed, John Fachiri,

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru s—79 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co; 1000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist Tata and Co.

Moldavia s—12 1-2 cwt ivory. M. M. Essabhoy, 103 cwts raisens. D. N. Shroff.

Capri s—1000 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, Tata and Co; 1000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 700 bales twist. The Mettui B Kaisha; 50 bales twist, C. Bhawanidas; 1500 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co; 600 bales twist, E. Noordin and Co; 58 cwts Sharkfins and 18 cwts fish maws, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co; 375 cwts dry fishes and 6 cwts sharkfins, K. N. Miance; 35 cwts kismiss, Tockersey Canjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ceylon Maru s—50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 250 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, C. Bhawanidas.

Capri s—298 bales twist, A. E. J. Abraham; 1000 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

Moldavia s—25 chests opium, Talati and Co; 19 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—2000 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co; 1000 bales cotton, The Mitsui B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Jehangir R, Petit and Co; 22 cwt gum, 35 cwts sinna beams, 18 cwts Colombo roots, Tharia Topen and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Ceylon s—600 bale cotton, The Mitsui B. Kaisha,

"APENTA"

NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with
ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and
Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

HALLERINE.
Price per Bottle As. 12.
The most reliable remedy for the cure of
CHOLERA.
Small dose, small Price,
BUT
Most efficacious for Bowel complaints.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 7.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	87 3/4	+ 3/16
3 per cent. Rentes	97	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 5/8	do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	30	+ 1/16
2 months hence	29 7/8	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	64 7/8	+ 1/4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20·46 3/4	do
New York Demand	4·84 3/4	+ 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 1/2	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3	— 1/8
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/8	unchanged
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8	— 1/8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4	unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 5/8	+ 1/8
7 day market loans	2	unchanged

WHEAT—quiet
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 48 3/4 + 1/4 J.-A. sellers firm.
Brown 44 1/2 J.-A. value firm.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 3-4 J.-A. sellers easier
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 7/8

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	dull
Total Sales	5,000
Spot	6·14 + 8
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/4
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	2,000
Futures closed	steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·82	5·74	5·66
+ 4	+ 3	+ 2
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·62	5·61	5·61
+ 2	+ 2	+ 2
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5·62	5·63	5·65
+ 2	+ 1	+ 1

Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000
Do. last year	12,000
Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Do. to Great Continent	3,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·80
Futures, month of July	10·19 — 4
Do. month of Dec	10·31 — 2

* Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later as the daily weather reports indicate beneficial rains.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 1/8
Futures, month of Aug	10·60 — 2
Do. month of Oct.	10·26
Tone at close	steady

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	38,000
Do. Sold on speculation	nil
Do. Sold for exportation	2,000
Do. Amount forwarded to Consumers	82,000
Do. Actual exports	5,000
Do. Week's Imports	45,000
Do. Stock	7,04,000
Do. Surat's Stock	18,000
Afloat American	40,000
Do. Indian	13,000
Stock in London	13,000
Total visible supply	1,940,000
Do. do. do. East Indian	211,000
Do. Quantity in sight	10,690,000

Arrivals of Cotton Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th July.

Cotton	1,025 bales.
Wheat	4,460 cwts.
Linseed	1,755 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	466 „
Gingellyseed	306 „
Poppyseed	595 „
Groundnuts	nil
Castorseed	764 „
Rice	2,671 „
Myrabollams	1,369 „
Cottonseed	4,082 „
Mowraseed	344 „
Gram	2,238 „
Joowar	1,911 „
Maize	2 „

BOMBAY, MONDAY EVENING.

The weather and crop reports published to-day show a continuation of the satisfactory progress of crops. Cotton plants are flourishing in all districts and food grains are generally doing well. There has been moderate rain in some stations while others report a slight drizzle. More rain is still wanted in the Punjab and also in the South, while other Provinces show that the rainfall to date is sufficient and the present weather is seasonable.

The financial telegrams from London under Saturday's date, show a small reaction in Consols to £87 3/4, and in Rentes to 97. Quotations for silver are raised 1/16th. The Discount rate for 3 months sight bills is reduced 1/8th to 3 per cent. for London Bills and 3 3/8 per cent for Fine Trade Bills.

In Seeds, Rapeseed closed firm with a partial rise of 3d. and Linseed easier with a decline of 3d. Wheat closed quiet and unchanged.

In Cotton Liverpool closed quiet for spot with a rise of 8 points to 6-14, and steady for futures, which show a rise of 3 to 4 points for near months and 1 to 2 points for distant. In Stock of Americans in Liverpool is 42,000 bales less than last week at 7,46,000 bales, against 8,41,000 bales in the same week last year. The total visible supply is 1,940,000 bales being 90,000 bales less than last week, while the total quantity in sight is 10,690,000 bales showing an increase on last week of 50,000 bales. The American quotations show a very small decline in futures quotations, and spot unchanged in New Orleans and New York.

In Bombay the cotton market was steady to firm in the Sutta bazaar. The rate for Good M.-G Broach, March delivery advanced to Rs. 247 on Saturday night owing to some speculative demand and the absence of sellers. To-day the market is somewhat easier, following the home advises. A moderate business was done at from Rs. 245 to Rs. 247. In spot cotton there is a fair enquiry from Mills and shippers are nibbling, Quotations show little change from Saturday.

In Oilseeds markets are quiet but steady at our last quotations.

Sterling exchange is steady and unchanged. Rupee Paper is firmer. The market opened at 98 1-16 to settlement, advanced to 98 1-4 and closes at 98 3-16. Cash paper is 3-16th higher.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.			
Public Deposits	Rs.	8,02,622	Increase
Other Deposits	„	34,00,956	Decrease
Sundries	„	6,20,802	do
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	Rs.	2,00,056	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	„	40,091	do
Credits on Securities	„	1,80,974	do
Loans do.	„	13,17,735	do
Bills discounted & purchased	„	16,22,228	do.
Balance with other Banks	„	1,80,175	Increase
Sundries	„	228,994	Decrease
Cash	„	85,315	do.

The figures show an increase of about 6 3-4 lakhs in the trade demand. Three lakhs has been added to the Reserve Fund which now stands at 92 lakhs.

The Share Market was closed to-day on account of the death of a broker.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

OLD CROP—			
M G Nagpur fine	July	Rs.	212
M G Khandeish fully good	„	„	191
M G K A K fine	„	„	201
M G Bengals fine	„	„	195
Sawginned Dharwar good	„	„	251
Madras Westerns good	„	„	232
NEW CROP—			
M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	199
Do. fine	Dec.	„	198
Do. fine	Jan.	„	196
M G Dhamangaon fine	„	„	215
M G Nagpur fine	„	„	219
M G Khandeish fully good	„	„	201
M G K A K fine	„	„	211
H G Bengals fully good	„	„	184
M G Broach good	March	„	244 1/2

EXCHANGE—Tone. Steady.

Bank T. T.		1s. 4d.
Bank Demand		1s. 4 to 1/4 1/32d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 7/32d.
Do.	6 do. do.	11/32d.
French Francs	3 do. do.	170 3/4
Marks	3 do. do.	138
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight	154
Shanghai	30 do. do.	213
Japan	30 do. do.	150 3/4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	5,000 bales.
Imports	3,000 „

July-Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
5·79	5·71	5·63
—3	—3	—3
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·59	5·58	5·58
—3	—3	—3
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·59	5·60	5·62
—3	—3	—3

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 30th June 1906, as compared with the statement of 7th July 1906 :—

	June 30. Rs.	July 7 Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	89,00,000	92,00,000
Public Deposit at Head Office	44,76,030	54,79,012
Public Deposits at Branches	42,84,554	40,84,194
Other Deposits	7,27,60,095	6,93,59,049
Post Bills	9,731	8,622
Sundries	27,52,732	21,31,930
Rs.	10,37,63,080	10,02,62,807
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,41,07,379	1,39,07,323
Other authorised Securities	30,37,260	29,97,169
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,24,90,734	1,23,09,760
Loans do. do. do.	2,19,12,069	2,05,94,334
Bills discounted and purchased	2,27,24,270	2,11,02,042
Dead Stock	3,40,479	3,15,479
Stamps and Stationery	3,760	3,705
Balances with other Banks	9,45,535	11,25,710
Sundries	6,74,767	4,45,773
Cash	2,75,46,827	2,74,61,512
	10,37,83,080	10,02,62,807

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,485
Bank of Bengal.	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,450
Bank of Madras.	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Commercial Bank of India.	40,000	70	100	Nil	35
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	248
EXCHANGES BANKS.					
Charter Bank	0,000	£20	£20	14 pr. ct.	£60
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	doi. 125	all	£1-15-0	£90
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 12	Rs. 535
Punjab National Bank	....	100	100	....	120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	11,000	100	100	103 xd	10
Ahmedabad Prantc Ry	4,000	500	500	12-8-0	530
Tapti Valley and Co	8,000	400	500	10	470

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Dvd 12 1 2	330
Bombay United.	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15	570
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,209	500	500	dvd Rs. 60	1,000
Central India	7,500	500	500	dvd Rs. 75	2,085
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,165
Connaught Mills.	1,650	500	500	50	555
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	500	dvd Rs. 30	1,082½
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	760
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	000	dvd Rs. 30	1,275
David Mills	1,460	500	500	dvd Rs. 15	520
Empress	2,100	500	500	50	555
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,270
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rt. 60	750
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	50	610
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,100
Imperial Cotton.	900	500	1,000	50	300
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	500	dvd Rs. 30	900
Indo-China Manfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	250	dvd Rs. 25	1,000
James Greaves	1,300	500	1,000	50	535
Jamshed Manfg. Co.	1,800	250	1,000	dvd 15	182-1-2
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 60	610
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	842	1,000	1,000	od Rs. 50	640
Khandeish	750	1,000	108	dvd Rs. 50	1,100
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	700
Leopold	3,500	100	1,000	5	104
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 50	700
Madras United.	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	3,400
Manockjee Petit.	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 225	3,535
Morarjee Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 150	2,700
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	1,742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rt. 40	1,000
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	875
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	925
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Sholapore Mills.	800	1,000	1,600	dvd Rs. 150	3,385
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Southern Mahratta	2,380	250	250	10	210
Sun Mills, Ld.	3,200	250	250	15	180
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	600	500	Rs. 80	1,180
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 80	1,565
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 87	572-1-2
Union Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	750
Kohinoor	2,800	500	500	25	670

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown.	11 750	100	100	dvd Rs. 14	315
Back Bay Baths.	500	50	50	dvd Rs. 10	35
Badham Pile	500	100	100	12 pr. ct.	140
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,300	2,500	1,500	dvd Rs.180	8,850
Do. New Issue.	1,800	685	375	dvd Rs. 45	2,250
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr. ct.	43
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	25	670
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	dvd Rs. 14	130
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	12 pr. ct.	150
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	105
John Roberts and Co.	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	19
Kemp and Co.	2,000	200	175	14	230
Kurrachi Landing	500	500	200	20	80
Mareks and Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	152
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	Nil	52
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	100	50	6-1-4 pr. ct.	145
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	8 ¾ pr. ct.	59
Port Canning Co.	5,000	1,000	1,000	21	432½
Soundey and Co.	1,000	100	1,001	Nil	435
Treacher and Co.	2,000	100	500	35	575
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100	....	12 pr. ct.	260
Telephone Co.	13,500	25	25	1¼	31

PRESS COMPANIES.

				yearly.	
Akbar	400	1,250	1,250	125	1,750
Albert (Kurrachee.)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 50	600
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 25	290
Bombay Cotton.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 5	105
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs. 25	210
Broach City Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs. 25	75
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs. 150	300
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	250	dvd Rs. 20	40
Fort	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs. 40	800
French	200	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	530
Harvy, and Sabapathy	150	100	500	dvd Rs. 40	500
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	100	dvd Rs. 20	140
Khamgaum	250	450	450	dvd Rs. 32	350
Merchantile	1,600	125	125	dvd Rs. 28	40
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs. 40	570
Mummur	1,000	250	100	dvd Rs. 22½	245
New Berar	1,250	500	500	dvd Rs. 40	526
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 10	137-1-2
Prince of Wales.	600	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	455
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	2,325
Sind	400	650	750	dvd Rs. 20	460
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	20	210
Volkart	450	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,005

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th June shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1905 of 162,531 mds, and Rs. 43,203 in the earnings.

THE CHINESE REGIMENT.

THE formal disbandment of the Chinese Regiment on June 1st marked the end of an interesting experiment. The corps was formed soon after the lease of Wei-hai-Wei to England in the summer of 1898, and the first intention was to have two or more battalions, but only the first was even raised. During the Boxer troubles of 1900 the new regiment did useful service and showed remarkable steadiness and good conduct. Later on when the heavy cost of the Boer War straitened the British finances and led to economies all round, while the growing influence of the naval school modified the old ideas of imperial defence and favoured the reduction of unnecessary coaling stations and the abandonment of the plan of fortifying Wei-hai-Wei—It was decided at first to disband the Chinese Regiment. The good record of the corps saved it for a time and it continued in much diminished strength, the idea being to maintain a cadre which could be expanded at any time if required. But economists have at last prevailed and the regiment has ceased to exist. It will be a pity, however, if the experience of the experiment is entirely thrown away. Now that we know that North Chinamen will enlist and that they are amenable and steady under discipline even in trying circumstances some pressure might be brought to bear on the authorities of Hong Kong and Singapore to refrain from indenting on Sikhs and Punjabi Muhammaddans for their local forces and police. The Chinese element in the population of these two British colonies is drawn almost wholy from the Southern provinces of the Middle Kingdom which are entirely alien to the men of the north in language and sympathies, so that there is nothing except habit and preference to stand in the way of a substitution of North China for Indian police. Both Hong Kong and Singapore have strong garrisons of British and native troops and there are nearly invariably some of our warships in their harbours so that there is no question of trusting the security of life and property entirely to the police. It is not a particularly good thing to have Colonial Governments enlisting men in India or attracted from India on much higher pay than the ordinary sepoy receives and we have done quite sufficient for these Colonies in the last fifty years to entitle us to expect their governments to meet our wishes now, although, of course, we have no control over the private firms which throughout China and the Straits delight in employing "Sikh" watchmen and chaokidars. We have got rid of the Hong Kong Regiment which competed for recruits with our army and have substituted regular Indian troops, and it would be another step forward if we could nduce these two Governments to fill the ranks of their local guards and police forces by enlistments drawn from North China instead of from India.—*C. & M. Gazette.*

HIGH COURT.—JULY 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. Mr. Justice ASTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

613-04—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soonderji and Co. vs Sorabhai Vajeshunker and others—Bhaishunker K and J and Little and Co—Part heard by Tyabji J.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Short Causes.

773-04—Chitnis and M—Oodeychund Rungildas vs Hakamchund Maidas and others—M B chothia and D D and S
10-06—Payne and Co—Nuzerally Dawji and others vs Morarji Coovarji ana others—Little and Co
184-06—Tyabji D and Co—Rao Saheb Soonderlal Devkinandun and others vs Bhikharidas Gungaram and others
224-06—Payne and Co—M Mi Melachrino and Co vs P B Michalopulos
276-06—Little and Co—Sulleman Cassum Haji Metha vs Dinshow Bomonji—Captain and V
340-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jumnadas Runchordas vs Bai Gungabai widow—Mansukhlal J and H
345-06—Daphtary F and D—Hirji Bhimji vs Jamnadas Savchund—In person

Undefended New Long Causes.

258-06—Wadia G and Co—Jamasji Manockji Patet vs Ratanji Jamsetji Dubash and Co.
285-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Nathoo Gungaram vs Thakur Mulji Sunderji

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

628-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dhunjibhoy B Petit vs Haridas Bhimji—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.
351-06—Tyabji D and Co.—Ramdas Purshotumdas vs Dulcharam Ramchund and another—(For taking evidence)
153-06—Madhavjee and K—Dhunji Vithaldas and Co vs Sadhulal Mohunlal and others—Daphtary F and D—Park heard (Commercial Cause)
721-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Meer Akbarali Valad Sirdar Meer Abdulali vs Meer Avanali and others—Mirza and M and Ardeshir H D and Co
470-05—Thakurdas and Co—Jugmohondas Jekisondas vs Mangaldas Vithaldas and others—Tyebji D and Co
199-05—Payne and Co—Abdeally Kaderbhai and another vs Pestonji Dadabhoy Bhandari and others—Mulla and M and in person
345-05—Maganlal J and G—Rahim Vallie Mahomed vs C A Ellis and another in person
741-05—Mehta and S—Kanidhan Chotmull and anothert vs Bulakidas Sadashivdas and in person.
716-05—Thakurdas and Co—Hajibhoy Boga vs Dagdoo Narsoo and another—Ardeshir H D and Co
116-06—Shamrao and M—Vinayek Dhondiraj Bilwaker vs Kaliandas Ramji—Daphtary F an D
809-05—Craigie L and O—Shroff Nagar Damodhar Shambhoy vs The Empire of India Life Assurance Co—Thakurdas and Co

ACCORDING to a Hongkong correspondent the British Consul at Amoy proceeded to Tungngan last month in order to obtain exact particulars of the affray there. The party found Dr. Horne dangerously wounded, with Mr. Forbes Eadie, on the premises of the Presbyterian Mission. It appears from the stories gathered that the Britishers were out for a walk near Tungngan, when a native snatched Mr. Eadie's watch from him, and at the same moment 16 others opened fire on them and then attacked them with swords. The Britishers made a Homeric fight against odds with their fists, but were overcome and left for dead. They were both severely wounded and were discovered later and conveyed to the Mission House. Subsequently, when they were well enough to be moved, they were brought into Amoy under guard, and are now both progressing favourably.

CHRONIC LIVER TROUBLLE.

HOW IT BEGAN ; ITS TERRIBLE RESULTS ; HOW BILE BEANS CONQUERED.

Mrs. H, L. Cator, a farm teamsman's wife, of Black Hall Cottage, Fundenhall, Norwich has related to a representative of the "Norwich Mercury" a striking story of her sufferings from chronic liver complaint, and how Bile Beans restored her to perfect health.

"For many years I suffered from indigestion and biliousness" said Mrs. Cator. "The bilious attacks at last got so frequent that I had them every other day. After meals I was sick and dizzy, and had such violent pains in the stomach that I used to lie on the floor writing in agony. All foods were distasteful to me ; even bread and butter would bring up sickness.

"The doctor said he thought the attacks were brought on by heart weakness, I was dreadfully weak and thin, and if I only walked a short distance from home, it was all I could do to crawl back. Even in bed my little share of sleep was broken by dreams and in the morning I woke weary and unrefreshed.

"I tried many remedies but nothing brought me relief until I took Bile Beans. From the first the pains and sickness were less severe and as I persevered the attacks become less frequent. My appetite improved and my sleep became regular and undisturbed. About six months ago the bilious attacks ceased altogether, and since then I have not had the least sign of pain. All this I owe to Bile Beans, as, since I started taking them, I have taken no other medicine." If you suffer from any liver or stomach disorder, don't waste your money on worthless medicines; get Bile Beans, a natural medicine that cures in a natural manner.

All chemists and medicine vendors sell Bile Beans at Re 1/- and Rs. 2/4 per box, or it may be had post paid and packed free from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta on receipt of prices Re. 1/2 and Rs. 2/8 per bottle.

FREE SAMPLE:—Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample bottle of Bile Beans.

Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette" 10th July 1906 .

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MURRAY—HERVEY—May 12, at the Senior Marriage Registrar's Office, Chingleput District, St. Thomas' Mount, Clive Erskine Murray, son of Colonel James William Murray, to Kathleen Louisa Caroline Hervey, daughter, of Mr. Henry James Arthur Hervey.

"AURUM POTABILE"
(a drink of gold)
HENSEL'S TONIC LEMONADE ESSENCE.
A cooling and refreshing blood purifier, containing iron in combination. THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR ALCOHOL.
Rs. 2 per bottle.
"MAKROBION"
(Bouillon powder)
HENSEL'S NOURISHING SALT. Constituents :—Calcium, Magnesium, Potash, Soda, Iron, Manganese, combined with various acids.
100 doses in each packet.
A blood Producing, Nourishing and Strengthening remedy for all weaknesses in children and adults.
Re. 1 per packet.
AGENTS :—
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 1-58m., 2-36a. Low water, 7-39m., 8-48a.
Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m. (S. T.).
Sassoon Mechanic's Institute, annual meeting, 6 p.m. (S. T.).
Harwood League Football, 5-45 p.m.

THEFT ON A SHIP.—The s. s. Marquis Bacquehem arrived in harbour on the 6th instant. Mrs. Bertha Sterne, a passenger, has reported to the police the loss of her gold watch, a gold chain and a diamond ring, aggregately valued at Rs. 680, from a tinbox in her cabin during the voyage.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s.s. Majidi will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 11th inst. Mails for Seychelles per extra s. s. Fazilka will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. on Thursday the 12th inst.

THE COLABA HAY FIRE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, the case in which Jhori Punchan, Purdeshi, was charged by Inspector Jones with causing mischief in the recent Colaba hay fire, was again called on for hearing. Mr. Jones said there was no direct evidence against the accused. He was, therefore, instructed by the Commissioner of Police to withdraw the charge. The accused was acquitted.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF ORNAMENTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. Kursandas Chabildas, Sub-Inspector M. C. Taylor charged Kashiram Shivram, a Purdeshi, with being in possession of gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 380 and with failing to give a satisfactory explanation regarding their possession. The accused was arrested by the police on Sunday while he was attempting to dispose of the ornaments in Marwari Bazaar. On being questioned by the Court, the accused stated that he had stolen the ornaments from the house of a Hindu gentleman at Patiala in whose employment he was for some time. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER UPHELD.

Neighbours at Variance.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman have disposed of an application made by Bai Rukhmabai, widow of Vithoba Pundlik, for revision of an order passed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, whereby he dismissed a complaint brought by her against her neighbours, Purbhudas Purshotamdas and Atmaram Purbhudas, father and son, for committing mischief. Mr. H. C. Coyaji appeared for the applicant.

The applicant said she owned a house near the Grant Road Tram Terminus, and the accused owned a house on the western side of it. The accused opened some new windows in June 1903, and after notice to them, she blocked up the same by means of corrugated iron sheets. In April last, she caused a masonry wall to be erected on her land as there was none, and the wall was partly erected and the work was progressing. On the afternoon of the 1st April last, the second accused, at the instigation and in the presence of his father, the first accused, by means of an iron bar, broke open the window, cut portion of the corrugated iron sheet blocking the same, and diminished a portion of the newly-erected wall, causing damage to the extent of over Rs. 50, in spite of remonstrances and warning from applicant's son and others. Applicant therefore charged the two accused with mischief and prayed for process against them.

The Magistrate in disposing of the complaint, said : There is a dispute bona fide as to whether the window in question is an ancient one or not. Respondents have by opening the shutters broken a portion of the wall erected against the window. This, in my opinion, is not mischief. Case dismissed. Parties referred to the Civil Court.

It was argued before their lordships on behalf of the applicant that the fact that there was a bona fide dispute, was no sufficient reason for dismissing the complaint, and not issuing a process. The opponents had manifestly no rights to exercise. The Magistrate erred in supposing that breaking a portion of a wall was not mischief. He erred in dismissing the complaint without examining the complainant, and he had merely assumed certain facts without making a proper investigation.

Their lordships, after hearing the pleader, rejected the application for revision.

ANOTHER FIRE MYSTERY.

ON Sunday night, shortly before midnight, a fire was discovered in a cloth-shop belonging to one Dawood Haji Mahomed and situated in Chukla Street. On an alarm the police repaired to the scene, and had the doors broken open. The fire was immediately put out. A close search of the premises, revealed a solution, supposed to be of phosphorus underneath some of the cloth in the shop, as also among the cloth kept in a store-room above the shop. A portion of the solution has been sent to the Government Analyst for examination and report. Enquiries are being made as to how that solution got into the shop. The goods in the shop are of the approximate value of Rs. 30,000.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

YOUNG HINDUS C. C. vs. R. I. M. DOCKYARD C. C.

This match was played on Saturday on the Oval, and resulted in an easy win for the Young Hindus by 82 runs. Scores :—

R. I. M. DOCKYARD C. C.

Capt Neilson, b M Kirtikar	0
Mr Burn, b Mahale	7
Mr Pearsey, b M Kirtikar	2
Lieut Hedlam, b W Kirtikar	21
Lieut Shearme, c Masurkar, b M Kirtikar	1
Mr Horne, c Dalvi, b W Kirtikar	15
Mr Janardhun, b M Kirtikar	3
Mr Jayakar, b W Kirtikar	5
Mr Vijaykar, not out	1
Mr Laxton, b M Kirtikar	1
Mr Drake, b M Kirtikar	0
Extras	4
Total	60

YOUNG HINDUS C. C.

Masurkar, b Lieut Hedlam	33
Dandekar, b Pearsey	2
Jhangiani, l-b-w b Burn	4
W Kirtikar, b Burn	3
B Dalvi, not out	50
Mehta, c and b Pearsey	11
Amonkar, c and b Jaykar	14
A Kirtikar, c and b Janardhun	21
Mahale, b Burn	0
R Kirtikar, l-b-w b Pearsey	0
M Kirtikar, b Janardhun	1
Extras	3
Total	142

YOUNG HINDUS vs. FORT JOLLY C. C.

This match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Young Hindus by 20 runs. Scores :—

YOUNG HINDUS C. C.

Dandekar, c and b Mehta	24
W Kirtikar, b Motilal	1
Jhangiani, b Mehta	9
Marathe, b Mehta	0
B Dalvi, not out	20
A Kirtikar, c Merchant, b Mehta	6
V Talpade, b Mehta	0
Amonkar, b Mehta	0
Mahale, run out	33
Naik, c Merchant, b Mehta	0
M Kirtikar, b Mehta	0
Extra	14
Total	107

FORT JOLLY C. C.

Motilal, b W Kirtikar	20
J Dalal, run out	0
Bhimji, b M Kirtikar	0
Lalji, b M Kirtikar	4
Canji, St Amonkar, b M Kirtikar	5
Mehta, b M Kirtikar	26
Yeshwantrao, c Dalvi, b W Kirtikar	0
J Bhagwandas, c Dalvi b W Kirtikar	8
P Merchant, not out	10
J Liladhur, b W Kirtikar	2
W Vyas, c Naik, b M Kirtikar	4
Extras	8
Total	87

R. I. L. I. vs. PAREL GYMKHANA C. C.

This match was played on Saturday on the Parel Gymkhana ground and resulted in a victory for the R. I. L. I. by 28 runs. A feature of the innings was the excellent bowling of Mr. A. M. D'Mello, who captured 8 wickets for 5 runs. The following are the scores :—

PAREL GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Sharp, b D'Mello	1	b Ferrao	1
Holtham, c F D'Mello, b De Souza	5	c Ferrao, b De Souza	32
Cook, c F D'Mello, b D'Mello	0	c De Souza, b D'Mello	12
La Touche, b D'Mello	0	b De Souza	11
Fox, c D'Souza, b D'Mello	2	did not bat	0
James, b D'Mello	11	b Ferrao	4
Alcock, b D'Mello	1	not out	0
Barratt, b D'Mello	2	b De Souza	1
Murray, c De Souza, b D'Mello	0	did not bat	
Woolford, b De Souza	1		
Lilywhite, not out	0	b De Souza	1
Extras	7	Extras	4
Total	33	Total for 7 wickets	66

REAL INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO.

D Rodrigues, run out, b James	4
M A D'Mello, c and b Fox	3
J Rodrigues, l-b-w, b James	1
A De Gama, c Woolford, b James	0
F D'Mello, b James	1
J C Ferrao, run out	5
W D'Souza, b Cook	17
C Fernandes, c Holtham, b Cook	18
E Fiatho, l-b-w. b Alcock	2
J Fonseca, b James	1
A M D'Mello, not out	4
Extras	5
Total	61

RUGBY.

Scotland vs. The World.

This very interesting match which was announced to take place on the Cooperage last evening came off up to time, but the weather was not propitious, as it started a nasty slow drizzle an hour before time and rendered the ground sloppy and slippery, and the going heavy. Both teams, however, lined up in full strength and up to time to do battle, the men from "Ayant the Tweed" being in colours and "The World" in white The Scotsmen were hard pressed by the World in the first half and a succession of scrums just before half time was piped a beautiful dropped kick sent the ball hurling on the cros-bar and gave The World the lead by a goal.

The second half opened with the Scotsmen pressing The World hard, and they were not long in putting in a "try" which unfortunately they failed to convert. They held The World in check for a good length till there was a dangerous break away which was opportunely stopped by Colin Ross. A scrum in front of the goal followed and then the representatives of Scotland worked their way into their opponents' "25"; but notwithstanding all their efforts, could not notch a further point and the game ended as follows :—

The World	1 Goal (5 points).
Scotland	1 Try (3 points).

The following players represented the respective teams :—

Scotland (Colours)—C. M. Ross, back ; D. H. Brand, J. Horne, F. P. Mackie and G. Kelly, three-quarters ; H. Blair, J. Monteath, halves ; P. R. Cadell, G. C. Mackay, W. F. Rutherford, A.D. Shanks, H. C. Cargill, W. E. Hall, C. F. Smith and W. Kiltie, forwards.

The World (Whites)—S. J. Gillum, back ; C. D. Baker, R. E. A. Bridge, G. de Rhe Philippe and E. M. Webb, three-quarters ; W. G. Palmer, J. Gunn, halves ; B. S. Carter, W. T. Roy, C. D. Bamberger, C. M. Yates, C. E. L. Gilbert, P. W. Jupe, H. Saxby and G. A. Thomas, forwards.

POLO AT BANGALORE.

Mysore Gymkhana Wins the Final.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 9.

In the Desaraj Urs Polo Tournament the final game was played to-day on the Maharaja's ground, and concluded in a victory after a strongly fought contest in favour of the Mysore Gymkhana by 5 goals, one subsidiary to 3 goals, one subsidiary. The game was witnessed by a large crowd, the concluding game proving the best in the tournament. The sides were evenly matched. But the Mysore Gymkhana had an advantage for superior horseflesh, the result being that half through the game the Gordon's Horse mounts were completely done up.

For the Mysore Gymkhana Yuvaraj scored two goals, Desaraj Urs one, Bhanni Singh one, and Heale one. For the Gordon's Horse Barnard scored two goals, and Maboob Khan one.

The following team played for the Mysore Gymkhana. Mr. Heale, Colonel Desaraj Urs, H. H. Yuvaraj and Bhanni Singh. For the Gordon's Horse played Mr. Walker, Major Barnard, Maboob Khan and Natha Singh. The Umpires were : Col. Leader, the Carabineers, and Major Hayes, Mounted Infantry.

At the conclusion of the match the Honourable Mr. Fraser, the British Resident, presented the handsome trophy to the winners, H. H. Yuvaraj receiving the Cup amid much applause. Mr. Fraser spoke a few words expressing what pleasure it was to present the prize after so many good games played in an excellent tournament. Cheers were given to the winners and runners up and to the Hon. Mr. Fraser.

GOLF AT MADRAS.

Opening of the Guindy Competition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 9.

The annual Golf Competition Gold Medal for the scratch and three handicap prizes offered this year began on Saturday afternoon. The Guindy Competition consists of two rounds of 24 holes and is played on successive Saturdays. The results of the first round on Saturday were disappointing, for no really good scores were returned, no player gaining a decisive advantage. Mr. Y. M. Brown was first with 61 ; Mr. Partridge second with 62 ; and Mr. Robinson third with 63 for the handicap prizes. Mr. Partridge leads the field by two strokes.

THE SARMA CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

The final for the Sarma Cup which was played this evening between the Medical College and "A" Company, Northumberland Fusiliers, was won by the former by two goals to one.

RACING.

A Special Telegram to the "Asian" dated London, Thursday, 5th July, gives the following details :

Mr Reid Walker's br c DINNEFORD, by Dinna Forget—Gracie, 4yrs, 8st 4lb	O Madden	1
„ L Neumann's ch c LLANGIBBY, by Wildfowler—Concussion, 4yrs, 8st 7lb	B Dillon	2
„ L de Rothschild's o h ST AMANT, by St Frusquin—Lady Loverule, 5yrs, 9st 10lb	K Cannon	3
Ld Crewe's ch c POLYMELUS, by Cyllene—Maid Marion, 4yrs, 9st 2lb	M Cannon	0
Ld Rosebery's br f COSTLY LADY, by Ladas—Corstorphine, 4yrs, 8st 10lb	D Maher	0
Mr W M G Singer's b g HEAR TREE, by St Serf—Hear Hear 4yrs, 8st 7lbs	W A Higgs	0

(Winner trained by Alec Taylor, Manton.)

BETTING :	7 to 4 agst.	Dinneford
	8 to 1 „	Llangibby
	100 to 8 „	St Amant
	16 to 1 „	Polymelus
	16 to 1 „	Costly Lady
	20 to 1 „	Hear Tree

Won by three lengths ; two lengths between second and third.

At the Selangor Races on June 23rd Victor Southall rode six winners, steering the winners of the first three, the sixth, eighth and ninth races. For the whole meeting his record was thirteen wins in twenty-one rides. Jim Gosper, formerly the property of Mr. Barney Allen, seems to have gone from bad to worse and could not pick up a race even in most indifferent company.

RESULTS OF THE PRINCIPAL RACES AT HENLEY REGATTA.

A Special telegram to *Asian* gives the following details of the Henley week :—

In the final of the Grand Challenge Cup, the Club Nautique de Gand (Ghent) beat Third Trinity, Cambridge, by three lengths. Leander did not enter this year. Time, 7 min 9 secs.

In the final of the Diamond Sculls, H. I. Blackstaffe, Vesta R. C., beat Capt. Darell, Brigade of Guards.

In the final of the Stewards' Cup, Leander beat Third Trinity, Cambridge.

The Silver Goblets for pair oars was won by Third Trinity, Cambridge.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Co[illegible]rt yesterday, the trial of the following case was [illegible] before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the resume[illegible] jury.

[illegible] same commo[illegible] [PER]SONATION BEFORE A SUB-

FALSE PE[illegible] REGISTRAR.

[illegible] Ramchandra Tukaram ; Rukhmabhai, widow [illegible] ; and Nansi Hamraj, a Vithal Baloba, a bond-write. abetment of forgery graindealer, were charged with [illegible] 5th April last, and abetment of false personation, [illegible] in his office, before Mr. Sayanna Sayee, Sub-Registra[illegible] High Court, situated on the ground-floor of the Bombay [illegible] Public Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr. Nicholso[illegible] H. Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown : Mr. Chunil[illegible] Setalvad, instructed by Mr. Chaganlal N. Kanug, defended the first accused; Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Jamshedji and Rustomji, defended the second accused; Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Mr. S. G. Velinker, and Mr. Viccaji, defended the third accused.

Bhagu, widow of Sitaram Moroba Tukaram, said, in the course of her cross-examination by Mr. Wadia, that Jaina, widow of Pundlik Ganpat Tukaram, informed her that when Bhagu's name was called out in the Registrar's Office, she (Jaina) stood up, and said her name was Bhagu. Witness asked Jaina why the Bania (No. 3) should have taken her there ; and added that if there was anything, he ought to have taken witness there. Witness knew No. 2, the vakil, for two years, or two-years-and-a-half past. He was her neighbour ; she was on visiting terms with the females of his family.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said, that she informed Mr. Sloane, head of the Criminal Investigation Department, that Jaina was taken to the Court instead of herself, for the purpose of making a document in favour of the Bania Nensi, (No. 3) in connection with a debt.

Mr. Binning requested the Judge to allow a seat to the witness in the box, as she had been standing for more than two hours. His lordship said that whenever she should ask for a seat, she would be allowed one.

Further cross-examined, witness said that on the Chaitri Ekadashi, No. 3 came, and asked witness's mother-in-law, No. 1, whether he should bring a carriage. They were all then on the second floor : on the loft.

Mr. Davar : Did he come with the carriage ?

Mr. Binning : My learned friend does not mean to say that he came to the loft with the carriage. (Laughter.)

Continuing in her cross-examination witness said : Then No. 1 said to Jaina, "Come Jaina, I have to go to Court." Jaina was laid up as she had a headache. No. 3 told her it was not difficult work ; why was she afraid ? Jaina then got up.

Mr. Davar : No. 3 and No. 1 knew that you were listening to the conversation ?

Mr. Binning : I object to the question, my Lord. How is she to know what was in the mind of the Bania ?

The Judge : Cross-examination becomes perfectly useless in the midst of frequent objections.

Mr. Binning : I submit everybody objects when one does not know what is in the mind of another. I ask that a note may be taken of my objection.

Mr. Davar : I am so careful in putting my questions ; still they are objected to.

Further questioned, witness said : She had never stated that she thought at the time that Jaina was taken for her ; but what she actually thought was that Jaina was taken instead of her [Jaina's] mother-in-law.

The Judge to witness : You had said you were willing to go, had you been asked ; then what object can Jaina have in going in your place ?

Witness : Because she had not work to do in the house she went : I had work.

Further cross-examined, witness said that No 1 was called "Mother-in-law ;" but the name of witness's real mother-in-law was Parvati. When Jaina cried, she was told that she had been taken to Court, instead of Bhagu, because she (Jaina) had no mother-in-law of hers living.

The Judge : Have you any idea why you appear as complainant in this case ?

Mr. Binning : She is not the complainant ; the Crown is.

The Judge : Do you know why you appear against your sister ?

Witness : Because I felt offended at her action.

Mr. Davar produced a letter from Mr. Frank Oliviera, pleader, to Superintendent Sloane, commending to his attention this case of a poor widow, who had been personated by another before the Registrar : as it could not be successfully reached by means of a private prosecution.

The letter was read to the witness, who said she did not know anything about it : nor did she give instructions about writing it to anyone.

Questioned by the Judge, witness said that she could not say whether the execution of the deed of mortgage had caused any harm to her or anyone ; she had complained about it because her signature was made to it falsely.

Vithoba Ramaji, brother of the witness, was then examined. Witness said, Dharmaji had gone to Mr. Oliviera. Witness went to Dalaji Narayan Dhume, a managing-clerk to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, to take advice : then he, with his sister Bhagu, who was the preceding witness, and Dharmaji, went to Superintendent Sloane.

Cross-examined, witness said they all went to Mr. Sloane with Mr. Oliviera's letter.

The Court adjourned till 11-30 this morning.

IT is prohibited by a notification just issued from Simla to bring into British India American or West Indian cotton seed except such as has been fumigated to the satisfaction of the Customs authorities The object in view is to prevent the importation of that disastrous pest the cotton-boll worm.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

DEFECTIVE STEERING AND ITS CAUSES.

THERE was a time when mention in the report of an accident that the occurrence was due to defective steering meant something entirely different from what the wording implied. A driver who could not steer straight, a reckless one who misjudged his corners, a foolish one who drove a car which was in a dangerous state of unrepair, all these at one time were wont to attribute their mishaps to faulty steering. It is, however, only within recent months that breakage of steering mechanism has really attracted attention, and not on private touring cars but on the motor omnibuses doing yeoman service in relieving the congestion of our streets. Critics rightly insist on the vital importance of reliable and efficient steering, for almost everything else in a car may break without injury resulting to passengers if only the vehicle is able to answer the helm. The accusation is made, of course, that the steering mechanism is not constructed strong enough, and the manufacturers are urged to devote more attention in this respect. Now, whilst, no doubt, greater solidity in construction of steering mechanism may go some way towards improvement this remedy is not sufficient. Examination shows that the fractures in recent accidents through failure of steering are due to crystallisation of the steel, brought about by excessive vibration. The excessive vibration, in turn, is the result of the present system of trying of motor omnibuses.

Though most people recognise now that for touring cars the ordinary solid rubber tyres are unsuitable, they often fail to realise that the same remark applies equally well to motor omnibuses. The heavy motor omnibuses rumbling along the streets may be comparatively comfortable for short-distance travel, for the simple reason that the carriage work and main frame are well suspended, being separated by ample springs from the axles and wheels. On the latter, and upon the steering mechanism connected therewith, the shattering and disintegrating vibrations set up by the passage of the vehicles over inequalities of road surface are received. With pneumatic-tyred wheels these vibrations are absorbed in the tyres, with solid tyred wheels they pass almost unchecked, and their might is such that, as any one possessing reasonable faculties of observation doubtless has noticed, even the staunch iron wheels of the motor omnibus are unable to withstand them. It is quite common to see one wheel of a motor omnibus more brilliantly painted than the others. Sometimes, indeed, one meets one of these vehicles in the streets with one of its wheels clad in a virgin coat of grey. Indications of renewal after break downs such as these suggest how enormously strong and heavy steering mechanism must be made if all danger of breakage is to be eliminated. At the same time they emphasise the need there is for a suitable resilient wheel.

Not many motorists will be surprised at the news that the proposed [illegible] race for steam cars has been abandoned. [illegible] Tourist Trophy was original[illegible] parties at once seized the [illegible] certain make of steam car, [illegible] for preferential treatment in the [illegible] An appalling amount of good ink was wasted [illegible] controversy on the subject in the [illegible] Society of Motor Manufacturers and [illegible] forward, and, with a view to [illegible] troubled waters, proposed that [illegible] special race for steam cars, for [illegible] given by the society. The move was a [illegible] and it certainly has had the effect of [illegible] menace from the Trophy contest, for otherwise competitors in the event would have been running their [illegible] predetermined amount of two entirely different fuels, paraffin and petrol, the comparative efficiencies of which were entirely arbitrary. At the same time, it must be remembered that the number of different makes of steam cars running in this country probably could be numbered on the fingers of one hand. In these circumstances, it is easy to understand that, in comparison with the Tourist Trophy event, the proposed race would be unimportant and unattractive, and that the privilege of forgoing the one in order to compete in the other was scarcely likely to be sought after.

When, some little time ago, Mr. Charles Jarrot stated that he proposed to drive a motor-car from London to Monte Carlo in less than forty-eight hours, one felt that he was then merely appearing as a harbinger or forerunner of numerous other [illegible] drivers, who would, whatever he might in[illegible] accomplish, "go one better," if it were in [illegible] Scarcely was the ink dry on the letter [illegible] his trip was successfully accomplished [illegible] the limit of time which he had set himself, [illegible] went Mr. Rolls on a similar errand, which cut do[illegible] record an hour or two. [illegible] a twenty-four horse-[illegible] both. One asks one-[illegible] stop ?" Probably it [illegible] the record rest [illegible] make an at-[illegible] print, to [illegible] beg to "wipe out the stigma which now attac[illegible] English automobilism."

Speaking seriously, however, many of us belong to the "Considerate-driving League"; the Automobile Club has a special committee for the suppression of inconsiderate driving ; and in every Continental paper taken up nowadays one sees reports of assaults on motorists by pelting them with stones. On the other hand, the Herkomer Tourning Competition has been a great success ; Prince Henry of Prussia drove his own car in it, as have many other noblemen and gentlemen. It has been a genuine test of genuine touring cars, from which the commercial element has been almost entirely eliminated, although every dodge was tried by some makers to introduce vehicles which were not in compliance with the conditions laid down by the donor of the trophy. And for some reason or other, a hundred and twenty horse-power Mercedes with racing body was admitted, but under protest. A hundred and forty cars started from Frankfort at intervals of thirty seconds, commencing at 5 a.m. The only lady driver was an Englishwoman, Mrs. Maud Manville, who drove a thirty-five horse-power "Daimler" judiciously and well.

Many persons who have not much depth of in[illegible] sight are apt to state that the motor movement generally is, to a certain extent, a [illegible] ing pleasure only as its ultimate aim, and the community in general do not largely benefit. This is almost precisely the line of argument [illegible] was adopted on the advent of the railway ; [illegible] may be pointed out, taking the steel trade alone, an industry is being created to satisfy the [illegible] of the makers of engines and gears of motor[illegible] For years past our metallurgists and chemists [illegible] been occupied in producing a metal for the [illegible] facture of crankshafts which shall compete [illegible] and in the end surpass anything in the [illegible] Some most interesting details were recently [illegible] ed regarding a special alloy crucible-[illegible] which is now being manufactured by [illegible] Birmingham. Some of the tests to which [illegible] has been submitted are truly remarkable. [illegible] English steel is now on the market. It has [illegible] strength of a hundred to a hundred and ten [illegible] square inch, an elastic limit of from ninety-[illegible] a hundred tons per square inch, an elongation [illegible] thirteen to sixteen per cent. in [illegible] it will bend, when cold, through an angle of a hundred and sixty degrees before it fractures. One can imagine how suitably such a steel is for high-speed crankshafts, axles, thrust shafts, or for any purpose where there is excessive vibration, impact, torsion, or spring. With such a metal the necessity for case-hardening gears is done away with. This is always a delicate operation, the hardened skin being brittle and expensive to produce. There has been considerable experience of gears which have been case-hardened, and also of those left in their natural state ; and if the steel is entirely suitable, the latter system seems to be quite as satisfactory as the former. Other cast steels are also produced, having a tensile strength of about fifty tons ; these are suitable both for case-hardening and for the manufacture of studs, screws, and bolts which have to stand a very heavy load and vibration. Cam shafts, caps, cones, &c., practically require case-hardening ; for these another steel, having a tensile strength of about twenty-seven tons per square inch, is manufactured.

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"The Bombay Gazette" having been reduced in price, the accounts of Subscribers who have paid in advance, will be adjusted for the period subsequent to the 30th June 1906, according to the Scale shown in the Business Notice which appears on page 2 of this issue.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1906.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

By a Government Resolution, dated 18th February, 1905, the Public Works Department (Railway. Branch) of the Government of India, was abolished on the recommendation of Mr. Thomas Robertson C. V. O., Special Commissioner for Indian Railways, and a Railway Board constituted in its stead. It was set forth in the Resolution that the conception of a Railway Board was not new. It had been advocated and considered on various occasions for many years past. Its central idea was that there should be a body of practical business men entrusted with full authority to manage the Railways of India on commercial principles and freed from all non-essential restrictions and needlessly inelastic rules. In view of the great expansion of the Railway system of India and of the necessity which, in consequence, arose for providing more powerful and efficient machinery for the rapid disposal of the increasing business, the Government of India placed before the Secretary of State certain proposals which, with some modifications, received his sanction. Hence the constitution of the Railway Board which now issues its first report teaming with facts and figures. It shows that during the year 1905 seven hundred and forty-nine miles of line were open to traffic, and bringing the total mileage to 28,295. Other 627 miles of line were sanctioned during the year and up to the latest date of returns—the end of April of the present year—28,617 miles were open and 3,297 under construction and sanctioned, the whole employing a total of almost half a million people. The capital outlay from the commencement on open lines and lines partly open amounted at the close of the calendar year 1905 to Rs. 36,693·94 lakhs and that on lines wholly under construction to Rs. 267·22 lakhs, In addition Rs. 95·17 lakhs were incurred on miscellaneous items, including English stores and the like connected with the working of the Railways. The total outlay amounted to Rs. 37,056·33. Progress appears to have been made in all departments. Under "Rolling stock and Safety Appliances," we read that large additions have been made to the roll of engines, coaches and wagons : large numbers of which have been fitted with automatic brakes, bringing the numbers so fitted to 3,016 engines, 11,201 coaches, and 3,798 wagons as against 2,799 engines, 9,061 coaches and 107,226 wagons not fitted. Upwards of ten thousand coaches are fitted with gas or electricity and a hundred and eighty stations fitted with apparatus for interlocking points and signals, and the progress in the introduction of automatic instruments for signalling between stations continues.

The gross earnings of all Indian Railways amounted in round numbers to Rs. 4,168·09 lakhs an increase of over two hundred and three lakhs, on the year. The increased passenger traffic contributed its share towards this result. In addition to carrying a great number of pilgrims, native marriage parties, visitors to fairs and the like, they accommodated the Prince and Princess of Wales—an undertaking which perhaps, after all, was not quite a monetary advantage. Still the Railways carried over 248 millions of passengers, and almost fifty milliontons of merchandise. The additional mileage worked, the larger traffic handled and the increase in the train-mileage run necessitated a corresponding increase in the working expenses, and although large sums were expended by the principal lines ways in renewing their permanent way and rolling-stock and in strengthening the bridges, the were worked during the year at a slightly higher percentage of gross earnings, namely 47¾ against 47½ in the previous year. The financial result of the working of the State and Guaranteed Railways for the year 1905 was a net gain to the State of 263·85 lakhs of rupees, the largest yet obtained in any year, after meeting, in addition to the expenses of working, all charges for interest on Capital outlay by the State and on capital raised by companies, and also the annuity payments for Railways purchased by the State, including both interest and the portion that represents redemption of capital. This, as is stated, is the sixth year in succession in which a surplus has been shown. The results of the two old Guaranteed Railways, the Bombay-Baroda and Central India and the Madras Railways, are shown in a separate column in the tables, in order to bring out the unfavourable effect to the State of the higher rate of guaranteed interest—five per cent—paid on nearly the whole Share Capital of these lines. On the two taken together there was a net loss to the State of over twenty-five lakhs of rupees, the loss on the Madras Railway being nearly thirty-two lakhs, while there was a surplus of over seven lakhs on the Bombay-Baroda and Central India. Rates and fares were all reconsidered and revised during the year, the principal changes being in connection with the carriage of coal, but generally they have been equalised.

Railway travelling, notwithstanding, the increased traffic, is becoming more comfortable as well as less dangerous. Companies were addressed first on the subject of measures for the comfort and convenience of third class passengers. The replies from Managers indicated that the administrations of the several railways appreciated the attitude of the Board towards this class of passengers—who are, it seems, not only their best customers, but contribute over 84 per cent of the total receipts from passenger traffic. The majority of the important Railways have provided continuous booking at the principal stations and the opening of city offices for the issue of tickets. At smaller stations the opening of ticket offices from periods, varying from half an hour to two hours ahead of the train, has been arranged. Steps are also being taken to provide more accommodation in waiting halls and to rearrange platform gates. Most lines are increasing the stock of third-class carriages, though it is found that passengers themselves are principally responsible for overcrowding—owing to the natural wish of families making a journey to travel in the same compartment. As to the most suitable style of third-class carriage there is some diversity of opinion among administrations, and the Board think the most suitable has yet to be designed. As to the provision of upper bunks or baggage-racks most divergence is found, but all the lines are quite prepared to meet the wishes of the majority of the passengers as soon as they can, by experiment, ascertain what design is most appreciated. It is not a matter for surprise that with the extension of mileage and the increase of traffic accidents should become more numerous, but still Railway passengers in India enjoy greater immunity than those of lines of almost any other country. In the year there was an increase of 149 and 204 in the total number of persons killed and injured from all descriptions of accidents as compared with the previous year ; but the figures include trespassers and suicides and unfortunate people who get crushed at level crossings. Persons killed by causes beyond their control numbered only 23 against 40 and the number injured 270 against 201. Out of a total of 248 millions against 227 millions of passengers travelling and of 9,900 millions of miles against 9,906 travelled three passengers were killed and 140 injured against eleven killed and 83 injured. This gives an average of one fatal casualty in 82·72 millions against one in 20·65 millions of persons travelling and an average of one in 3,300·16 millions as compared with one in 818·80 millions of miles travelled in 1905 and 1904 respectively.

A WORLD OF WONDERS.

THIS is a world of wonders, and for those who revel in heroics there are still fields of glory galore to be conquered. Those who would penetrate the bowels of earth and sea ; who would measure the length of mighty rivers ; who would palaver with the sons of Darkest Africa in their innermost recesses ; who would pot the snorting hippo on Tanganyika's banks, or venture to put up for a night in a French gambling hell in Soho, can still regard old Mother Earth as a world of potentialities, in which every craving for sensation can easily be satisfied. Undying fame awaits the man who can put a bottle with his name in it on the spot where the North Pole does not stand ; medals, diplomas and degrees will be the reward of the man who can contract Bombay plague and cure himself of it. The Fellowship of the R. G. S. (and probably of the R. S.) and the admiration of mountaineers all over the world awaits the hardy climber who can plant the flag of England on top of Mount Everest. For, strange as it may seem, the Roof of the World has never been surmounted, and for all the optimistic views expressed by ardent Alpinists it is our opinion that it never will be. Even in the Hamalayas the air pressure at 29,000 feet must be tremendous, and when one remembers the number of lives lost on lesser mountains, owing to lack of oxygen in the air, it is not to be wondered at that most mountaineers give Mount Everest a wide berth. The part of the Himalayas at present most accessible for mountaineering is that containing the peaks of Sikkim. Darjiling—where the tea comes from—is the best starting-place, and Kangchenjunga, the third highest mountain (28,150 ft.), is distant about forty-five miles as the crow flies, or would fly if it existed, in Sikkim. The next-door neighbour to this snow-crowned monarch is Kabru (24,015ft.), and this is the only one of the greater giants which has been scaled. Even then its final fifty feet resisted the onslaught of the strongest party of modern mountaineers. However, this is the highest climb on record, and was made in 1883 by an Englishman, Mr. W. W. Graham, with two Swiss guides, Emile Boss and Ulrich Kaufmann. How is it, we wonder, that the Americans have allowed this record to stand for twenty three years ?

RUWENZORI.

RUWENZORI, the "Cloud King," which is mentioned to-day in connection with the exploits of the Duke of Abruzzi, was first written by Stanley, when in search of Emin Pasha, and he said it struck him as singular that neither Baker, Gessi, Mason or Emin Pasha had discovered it long before. The natives declared it to be covered with metal. They knew nothing of snow. One of Stanley's attendants cried out "No it is covered with salt." In describing his first view of the mountain, Stanley wrote : "I saw a peculiar shaped cloud of a most beautiful silver colour, which assumed the proportions and appearance of a vast mountain covered with snow. Following it downward, I became struck with the deep blue colour of its base and wondered if it portended another tornado. Then as the sight descended to the gap between the eastern and western plateaus, I became, for the first time, conscious that what I gazed upon was not the image or semblance of a vast mountain, but the solid substance of a real one, with its summit covered with snow." Again and again he refers to it as a beautiful sight—pure, dazzling, varying in colours with the hours, with infinite depth of opaline, blue all round it, until the sun set and dark night covered the earth. Lieutenant Stairs, R. E., of Stanley's staff, was the first to make the ascent, and an account of the venture is given in "Darkest Africa." Stairs failed to reach the summit, but touched the snow line and brought down specimens of flora and fauna, which were identified by Emin Pasha. He also reported that from the height he reached he saw one of the rarest sights in the world, one of the grandest views that Africa can furnish. It was left to the Duke of Abruzzi first to reach the summit.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

WE need not attach too great importance to the utterances of Mr. Winston Churchill, the other evening in the charming suburb of Manchester. He was speaking to Manchester, which underwent a wholesale change of political feeling at the last General Election. He promised that Mr. Haldane would take a substantial step in the path of military economy by effecting great reductions. The Liberal Government knows as well as did its predecessor that no reduction, consistent with true economy—which cannot exist apart from efficiency—is possible, and that not only the Army Council, but the military members of the new House will join in opposing it. Both Mr. Churchill and Mr. Lloyd George had something to say of the House of Lords. The former termed it "an unsound and irresponsible assembly that had ceased to fulfil its normal function"—which is untrue—while the latter observed that the Upper House "ought to be put on the scrap-heap"—a remark which was as full of wisdom as that of Mr. Churchill. The Second Chamber is as much necessary to-day as it was when the Barons compelled King John to sign the Magna Charta and to give the people the rights and privileges they enjoy to-day. Supposing the hereditary qualification be abolished and some other system of selection be adopted, what better off should we be ? Is the House of Commons free of black sheep and of incapable pantaloons ? Do its members, and the records of some of them, inspire confidence in the popular choice ? The House of Lords had better be left alone for the time and recruited—if reform must be—not from the ranks of men their party would fain be without, but by the pick of the Commons, for Liberals have helped to make the Gilded Chamber what it is every whit as much as the other party.

THE BIELOSTOCK MASSACRE.

Reuter tells us that the Govenor of Grodno, against whom allegations in connection with the recent massacres at Bielostock have been made, has been recalled. Persumably there is fresh evidence against him. A Kronstadt correspandent the other day wired : "I have seen a telegram from one of the members of the investigating committee at Bielostock. It says that the massacres were pre-arranged, A mere handful belonging to the "Black Hundred" did the wrecking, while the soldiers did the killing." Then a St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* stated that M. Shchepkin had returned from Bielostock with evidence that minor police officials instigated and organised the massacre, the higher officials observing a benevolent neutrality. The Governor was probably included in this number. If so, there was sufficient cause for his recall. It is possible the Minister of the Interior had reason to suspect his Excellency, for within a week of the outrage he addressed a circular telegram to three provincial Governors and City Prefects instructing them, in view of the excesses committed at Bielostock, to impress upon their subordinates the necessity of devoting themselves most seriously to their duties. Steps were to be taken to prevent agrarian disturbances as well as attacks on the Jews, and any disorders that may arise must be promptly nipped in the bud. Any neglect or indolence on the part of officials was to be punished in the severest manner. Perhaps his Excellency of Grodno is to be degraded "pour encourager les autres."

TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

The statement that troops which the R.M.S. Dufferin recently carried back from Alexandria to Malta are likely to be taken back again does not emanate from a very reliable source. Nor does that which declares a considerable permanent increase is to be made in the British garrison in Egypt. But on the strength of what fell from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the other day, we may safely anticipate the augmentation—temporarily, if not permanently—of the so-called Army of Occupation in Egypt. The troops sent there three months ago were withdrawn too soon. Had they been left the feeling of unrest now complained of might have simmered down.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Oriental, with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arriye in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

THE annual Chitral reliefs will be carried out as usual in October.

THE Baudot system of telegraphy was tried between Madras and Bombay on Friday, and most successful results were obtained. The average number of messages per hour was seventy.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Winter, Chief Secretary, and Mr. Tyler, his Private Secretary, leaves Naini Tal on the 16th instant and after touring through the principal stations returns to Naini Tal on the 4th proximo.

THE approximate statement of traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (48 miles open) for the week ending 30th June, 1906, amounted to Rs. 3,636, being a decrease of Rs. 75, on the corresponding week of last year. The total earnings from 1st January to 30th June 1906, were Rs. 91,458 being a decrease of Rs. 44,891.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 26th May, amounted to Rs. 18,757 being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 5,780, Total earnings from 1st January to 26th May, were Rs. 6,44,948 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,87,539.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 26th May, amounted to Rs. 5,868 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 760. Total earnings from 1st January to 26th May were Rs. 1,03,210 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 14,175.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 26th May, amounted to Rs, 2,142 being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 209, Total earnings from 1st January to 26th May, were Rs. 40,949 being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,055.

THE Madras Government have sanctioned the proposals of the Board of Revenue for the settlement of 15 unsettled villages in the Dharmapuri Taluq of the Salem District. The new rates will be introduced with effect from fasli 1316, and the settlement will be in force for the usual period of 30 years. The new rates result in a decrease in revenue on the entire occupied area, but in view of the small extent of cultivation in the villages in question, their general unhealthiness and inaccessibility to carts, it is thought that the settlement is justified.

Under the heading "A notable flotation," the *Times of Ceylon* Office publishes a special telegram, dated London July 3. as follows :—The Highlands and Lowlands Rubber Company lists open on the 4th instant ; and close on or before the 7th instant. The directors are Sir Frank Swettenham, K.C.M.G., Mr. W. W. Bailey, and two others. The present issue is 63,546 shares. The capital is £310,000 in £1 shares. The purchase prices are as follows :—Highlands and Lowlands, £120,000 ; the Batu Unjor Company's property, £66,454 ; and Ayer Kuning (the 10,000 acres of forest), £40,000, payable partly in shares. The total number of rubber trees is 322,611 ; and the estimated profit in 1906 is £19,564. It is intended to develop 5,000 acres of the reserve forest during the next six years at a cost of £90,000.

THE following appears in the *Times of Ceylon* :—"A passenger by the express sea-side train, which came into Mount Lavinia at 8 a.m., had his notice attracted by a bit of cloth fluttering between the wheels of another carriage. At Mount Lavinia he got down and went to investigate, and to his surprise found a little boy ensconced under the carriage—seated on the axle bar ! He kept that precarious seat, it is thought, from Kalutara—and the train was an express train, too ! The lad was takeninto custody. The boy was produced before the Police Magistrate of Colombo on the following day. His explanation of his dangerous ride—from Kalutara to Mount Lavinia—was that his father wanted to cane him, and so he escaped in this miraculous fashion. He did not escape a caning after all, for the Magistrate ordered him to receive six cuts,"

EGYPTIANS; ANCIENT AND MODERN:

Their Resemblances and Differences.

[BY PROFESSOR McDOUGALL.]

FEW problems are more absorbing than those which concern the influence of climatic and geographical condition upon the history of any particular people. In this connection Egypt offers tempting opportunities to the investigator, for the physical features of the country are most strongly marked, while its history is one of extraordinary interest and unrivalled length. The prevailing characteristics of Egyptian climate are rainlessness and great summer heat, the outstanding features of Egytian history are constant invasions, and subjection to a foreign Power, Egypt having generally fallen into the hands of the paramount sea-power, and that after a single battle. This oft-repeated destiny is largely accounted for by the geographical conditions of the country, and geography does not change. Hence the events of ancient history have had their counterpart in modern times, and the Arab rulers in the Valley of the Nile have had frequently to bow after but slight resistance, before a foreign conqueror, just as befell the Pharaohs of old. The patient tillers of the soil—the fellahin—have time after time mildly submitted to an alien rule, which may be the follies of their rulers, have conspired to introduce. As in old times Egypt fell with comparative ease under the domination of Assyria, Babylon, Persia, Macedon Rome, and the Arabs, so in modern times she has submitted to the Turk, the Frenchman, and the Englishman.

Now it must be remembered that the Arab invasion in the seventh century introduced a vaster racial change than any other historic invasion of Egypt before or since. The fusion of Egyptian and Arab was of such a nature that the individuality of the former was almost entirely lost, except perhaps, in the case of the Copts, the Christian minority in modern Egypt, of whom alone it can with any truth be said, that they are the descendants of the ancient Egyptians. The transformation, subsequent to the Arab invasion, was so complete, that the word Egyptian died out of common use, and the inhabitants, identifying themselves with the conquerors, called themselves Arabs, as indeed they do to-day. What then are the modern Egyptians ? Although inoculated with Egyptian blood, the conquering Arabs remained Arabs, in all the essentials of race, language, and religion ; nay, they rapidly converted the Egyptians into Arabs also. And yet so strong is the influence of climate and geography that a few centuries of life in Egypt rendered them more like to the ancient Egyptians than to their own Arab forefathers. The curious subtle influence of the Nile Valley asserted itself upon them, and there was gradually evolved anew the traditional Nile type, the type of a people quick-witted and amiable, idle and garrulous, plausible and pliant. Although noticeable in all classes of society to-day, these characteristics are peculiarly marked among the upper classes, the most purely Arab part of the population. That this stratum of society should have reverted to the old Nile type and have largely lost its ancestral traits is more remarkable than that the peasantry, in whom there is less Arab blood, should have done so. The explanation of this retrogressive evolution is not far to seek. Life in Egypt was too easy for the Moslem conquerors ; a portion of the population, working half the year, could produce crops sufficient to sustain the nation. Industries, other than agriculture, were few, and with the lack of warfare the military spirit dwindled, so that the sturdy warrior race lost strenuousness and fibre. The conquerors were in turn fated to become the conquered. This destiny of emasculation, so to speak, is the chief point of resemblance between the people of ancient and those of modern Egypt. A destiny so strange, and seemingly absolute, although hardly of political importance for us who have not migrated to Egypt as a race, is yet a factor whose reality historians of the country can in no wise ignore or explain away.

The geographical and climatic conditions which make for the reiterated evolution of a special type of character have necessarily influenced the political and social institutions of the country in all ages. Likewisemany of the surface similarities between the life and habits of the ancient and modern Egyptians can be explained on these grounds. The richness of the soil, watered by the annual flood of the all-fathering Nile, makes agriculture easy, and tends to the extirpation of vigour, implanting an irresponsible easy-goingness in the national mind. An easy-going people becomes a docile people, but docility lends itself to tyranny, so that a despotic Government has been the rule in Egypt. The forced lobour which produced the pyramids reappeared in the course of modern times, and the Khedive Ismail in supplying de Lesseps with forced labour for the Suez Canal works, simply followed in the footsteps of Kheops the pyramid-builder. The 'kourbag' is no invention of Turkish despotism, for grievous corporal punishment was inflicted by some species of whips from the earliest times. Further, the vigour with which Egyptians were driven to the wars of Rameses, was repeated in the severity of Mohammed Ali's conscription sixty years ago. In both cases, the soldiers were treated like animals, and in both periods self-mutilation, in order to escape the toils of the recruiting officers, was very common. Another obvious result of Egypt's geographical position is the commercial importance of the country in almost every age. Situated on the highway of the nations, the joint, so to speak, between the East and West, Egypt has invariably attracted the merchants and workers of many lands. Perhaps a traveller is struck with nothing so much as the cosmopolitan nature of a Cairo crowd, and yet this is nothing new. The population of Cairo is hardly more mixed to-day than that of Memphis three and four thousand years ago. The immigration of Hindu, Persian, Syrian and Armenian is no modern one, and a very small knowledge of old Egypt is required to show that in the times of the Pharaohs the large towns at least swarmed with merchants and slaves from all countries, new foreign elements being perpetually attached and absorbed.

The climate, again, has changed but little, far less than that of our Northern countries during the historic era. If anything, perhaps Egypt was slightly hotter in those days. The superb climate of the country has always been the greatest of amenities to the poor ; dirt is less offensive here than in a moist climate, and elaborate dwellings are superfluous. The simple hut of baked Nile mud has housed the rank and file of Egypt from the beginning of history. The twentieth century fellah lives, as his remote ancestor lived, entirely destitute of furniture, but content. A mat or two, an earthen ghoulah for holding water, a few simple cooking utensils, have always been sufficient for his simple needs. Dried camel dung, we are told, served as fuel in the time of Herodotus, as it does to-day, Clothing is no serious consideration ; often a single garment suffices, a long loose robe of the cheapest material. This and the cotton drawers which are usually worn have been the Egyptian wardrobe from time immemorial. Although children now-a-days wear clothes at an earlier age than in ancient Egypt, it is still no uncommon thing to meet young boys trotting along in nature's garb. Thus have the climatic conditions always reduced the expenses of an Egyptian households to a low level and made it possible for a family to live cheerfully and contentedly on means which in any European country would spell poverty.

A warm dry climate, however, is not free from glaring defects. Dust in Egypt accumulates and gathers unrelentingly, and when stirred by the wind it penetrates into the recesses of houses and the interior of human beings, inducing various ailments and diseases. The sand-storms of early summer are still more aggravating, and ophthalmia largely owes its prevalence to them. This painful malady has been a characteristic of Egypt from the earliest times, and it is only to-day that its ravages are being arrested by the power of science.

In the same place we might mention plagues of flies, a very obvious drawback to hot climates. The fourth plague in Moses' list was not so extraordinary in Egypt as it would have been elsewhere. Mosquitoes too were a trouble to the ancients, and nets for sleeping in are no modern invention. More than two thousand years ago the fishermen of the Delta slept by night in the nets with which they fished by day ! Another peculiarity—in common estimation a grave drawback—of hot climates is absence of longevity. Men and, more especially, women mature young and decay early. The girl becomes a woman before her Northern sister has left the nursery, and some have been mothers at the age of ten. The consequent habit of early marriages, in which India most markedly resembles Egypt, tends to stunt the mental and physical growth of Egyptian women. But, although the fact of early maturity and early marriage has been common to every age of Egyptian history, the effect has not always been the same. In ancient Egypt woman was no cypher ; while yet in her teens she was the mother of a large family, yet this did not prevent her from being the intellectual equal of her husband, or from reigning as virtual head of the family. The change from this position of superiority to the low status, now enjoyed by woman in Egypt, can be explained chiefly by a reference to the doctrines and principles of Islam. But lofty though the status of woman in ancient Egypt may have been, it did not secure her immunity from toil. Hard field labour added to the severe household duties, the habit of having large families, and the wearing effect of a hot climate,—all these together conspired to produce that early decay which historians of old Egypt record and which our own experience to-day corroborates. From men lived to a great age, but few women lived beyond (our) middle age. Before thirty, they lost their looks. They became sallow, wrinkled, corpulent, and before fifty an early death claimed them for its own. This average life, it must be remembered, is substantially that of the Arab women in the Nile Valley to-day.

There remain to be catalogued a few other coincidences, which can more probably be explained on the ground of conservative instinct than on that of climatic or geographical peculiarity. Irrigation in in the Nile Valley has, in every age, been the most pressing of all needs, and it is not surprising that many of the methods employed in distributing water over the land have remained unchanged for thousands of years. Such is the basin system of irrigation, inaugurated by the Pharaohs of old and still pursued in Upper Egypt: such again are the customary methods of raising water from a lower to a higher level, the primitive hand-worked *shadoof* with its single bucket, or the more elaborate ox-driven *sakiyeh*—a vast wooden wheel studded with self-righting buckets, which being filled in their downward course, discharge their contents into a trough above. It is only of quite recent years that engines have begun to replace these picturesque survivals and still the engines are happily few in number. Two other connecting links between old times and new are the ass and the camel. The donkey still remains the favourite beast of burden in agricultural districts and the favourite mount of Egyptians, while the breed is still as superior as that of the ass so frequently depicted on the ancient tombs. The camel has ever been the staple means of transport across the Egyptian deserts from the time when Pharoah presented a drove to the patriarch Abraham until now. Turning from the country to the towns, it will be remarked how nearly the shops and bazaars retain their ancient form. In the bazaars of ancient Thebes and Memphis each trade hung together as ni the native quarter of Cairo to-day, and as was customary throughout the cities of Mediæval Europe. The shops also were separated from the houses behind, a noticeable feature still, and one which somewhat puzzles the modern tourists. The shops were round arch-like cavities with mats and shelves, and we can picture buyer and seller chaffering and gossiping with true Oriental heedlessness of time, but alas, with no cooling cigarettes or cup of Persian tea. Last in this chronicle of resemblances there, should be mentioned circumcision, which was universally practised by the old Egyptians, as now by the Mohammedan Arabs. The rite, however, was common to many, if not all Semitic peoples, and modern research tends to prove that the Egyptians of the monuments were in origin Semitic.

The persistence of the special Egyptians type and the large aggregate of circumstances between ancient and modern Egyptians, just cited, are the more remarkable when certain fundamental religious and social differences have been considered. The dissimiliarity in religion is extraordinarily great, and social conditions are largely, at least, in Mahommedan countries deducible from religious tenets Islam is most unlike the old Egyptian faith, and Islam is mainly responsible for the alteration for the worse in the status of women, a change which has affected the whole social system. The old polytheism, with its belief in metempsychosis, its curious tenets concerning doubles—the astral bodies of the Theosophist,—its elaborate ceremonial, and its unique funeral arrangements, has been replaced by the virile and simple monotheism of Mohammed, with its superior practice if unduly fatalistic doctrine. And yet the acquirement of dominion by the Mohammedans resulted in the decay of their primitive religious force as well as in the development of a social syst eminimical to progress. The effect of religious change has then not been what could be desired, or expected, considering that a higher religion has been substituted for a lower. The modern Egyptian may follow a different scheme of earthly life, and hold views of ultimate destiny superior to those of his remote ancestor in pre-Roman lives, yet it is doubtful whether he be a better man, the question of drink—which the ancient Eygptians freely indulged in—being excepted. Certainly he is a less all-round man, and his life is moulded to a lower scale of human worth. A dull monotomy permeates Mohammedan society, the note of true spontaneous joy is rarely heard, and in such an atmosphere of more than Calvinistic gloom it is not surprising that music and fine arts are practically non-existant. Nowhere is this more strikingly the case than in the houses of the rich, The English visitor at the palace of some Egyptian Bey or Pasha feels most keenly the lack of diversified recreation, as the Egyptian is content to sit all day chatting and smoking—also feels the total absence of refinement and elegance which results mainly from the seclusion of the women. The harem, necessary as it may have been at certain times and places, has contributed nothing to the progress and civilization of Egypt or in any other country, and in so far as the harem is the outcome of Islam, Istam has done a disservice to the world. Life in ancient Egypt was more gay, more varied, perhaps even more pure, because the woman was the equal of the man. A nation's greatness, the civilizing influence of its women, the moral excellence of its men, has always increased in proportion as the status of its women was exalted. With the Egyptian peasantry, of course, the claims of agriculture do not permit of any great seclusion and the veil is frequently discarded. Yet even among this class the inferiority of woman is questioned by none, least of all by the sex itself. But it is among the middle and upper classes, the families of the towns-folk and landed gentry, the brain of the people in fact, that the paralyzing effect of Islam is most lamentably obvious. In the name of justice and of progress, let the chain of the harem be loosed, let woman be granted a greater independence, let her be esteemed the equal and not the slave of man, and the change will leaven the whole mass. The transformation period will be one of strife and difficulty, nay, of apparent failure, but the gain bound to result from a brighter and more wholesome life will be incalculable. Let us hope that the efforts now being made—and we are assured successfully made—to educate the girls of Egypt, may be the first and greatest step in a glorious, social revolution.

IT appears that the new 18-pounder field gun has a tendency to "turn turtle" under certain conditions owing to the centre of gravity being considerably above the axle. This in turn is due to the peculiar construction of the gun and the recoil apparatus. On broken ground, when pulled round suddenly the gun inclines to topple over, and several nasty spills have resulted at Tidworth and elsewhere—one case being unfortunately attended by fatal resutls. On active service this would be a serious matter. The experts of the Ordnance Department are inquiring into the defect. It is officially stated that out of the 150 field batteries now on the establishment only 109 will be equipped with the new field gun, whilst 21 of the existing 28 batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery will receive the new 13-pounder.

To consider what steps if any should be taken to be represented at the Dublin International Exhibition with a Zanzibar section, the Government have appointed a small committee consisting of the following gentlemen : Mr. H. Lister, Act. Collector of Zanzibar, Mr. J. P. Farler, Collector of Pemba, Mr. H. C. Venables, H. B. M. Vice-Consul (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. R. N. Lyne, Director of Agriculture. A provisional application for 400 square feet of space has been made. The proposal at present is to make a picturesque section thoroughly representative of Zanzibar with a portion of the space set apart for exhibits connected with Indian industry there. Owing to the limited extent of the space that can be allotted for this purpose only exhibits of the very best quality will be accepted. In this connection, too, it is as well to add that in allotting space earliest applications will be first considered. The Committee hope to be able to make a pavilion of fretted Zanzibar woods, to erect it there first so that the whole section with exhibits arranged may be seen by the people of Zanzibar as it will appear in Dublin.

CUTTING DOWN THE ARMY.

Mr. Winston Churchill Hopeful.

CONDEMNATION OF THE LORDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 8.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Altrincham, said that the Government was determined to effect the reductions in the Army, to which they had absolutely pledged themselves.

Mr. Haldane's statement would, he said, show a substantial step in the path of military economy without any diminution of the forces necessary for national security.

Referring to the Lords' attitude over the Education Bill, he urged the necessity for a continuance of Liberal confidence in the Liberal party in view of the possibility of a collision with an unsound and irresponsible assembly that had ceased to fulfil its normal function.

LONDON, July 9.

Mr. Lloyd-George, speaking at Shotley Spa, Durham, said that the House of Lords ought to be put upon the scrap heap. Parochial details should be relegated to the authorities. The greatest and most beneficent measures ever conceived would, he said, be passed before the Session was prorogued, which would probably be in December.

Later.

The "*Morning Post*" and "*Daily Telegraph*" are alarmed at Mr. Haldane's schemes for reducing the Army and cannot believe the country will acquiesce. The latter paper especially emphasizes the Mahomedan unrest and concludes that if the present Parliament cannot be checked in its appalling folly and blindness in its tendencies. England may yet find her doom prepared.

THE NATAL WAR.

Fruitless Search for Mesini.

ANOTHER BRITISH SUCCESS.

LONDON, July 8.

Three columns surrounded the Umvoti Gorge, which they elaborately searched, through an almost impenetrable bush, for Mesini, the successor of Bambaata, but they found the enemy gone.

LONDON, July 9.

The Natal troops have completely surrounded the rebel Impi in the Umvoti district, killing 547 of them. Very few rebels escaped. There were no white casualties.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

The Bielostock Massacre.

GOVERNOR RECALLED.

LONDON, July 8.

The Governor of Grodno, against whom serious allegations are made in connection with the Bielostock massacre, has been recalled.

ITALIAN FINANCE.

Working of the New Scheme.

The Italian Secretary of the Treasury has announced that only a small fraction of holders of Rentes have demanded reimbursement and the remainder have converted their stock.

THE MOROCCO CAVALRY.

Major Ogilvy, the Instructor of the Moroccan Cavalry, died at Fez yesterday.

AFFRONT TO THE GREEK METROPOLITAN.

Turbulent Bulgarians.

The Bulgarians, notwithstanding a large force of Police, refused to permit the Greek Metropolitan to land at Varna.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S BIRTHDAY.

Congratulations from the Empire.

BIRMINGHAM'S GREAT DAY.

LONDON, July 9.

The Chamberlain Birthday celebrations are a great feature in the Birmingham papers. Rejoicings went on all day and demonstrations, on a marvellous scale, testifying to the devotion and esteem for Mr. Chamberlain, who received congratulatory messages from all parts of the Empire. The senders included the Prince of Wales and Lord Northcote.

THE DUKE OF ABRUZZI

As a Mountaineer.

The Italian Senate has unanimously passed a Resolution, congratulating the Duke of Abruzzi on his great feat in climbing Mount Ruwenzori, thus setting an example of the most noble endurance.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

Mr Bryan is Willing to be a Candidate.

A letter from Mr. Bryan has been published intimating his willingness to accept the nomination for the Presidency.

THE KAISER IN NORWAY.

Visits King Haakon.

The Kaiser is cruising off Norway and has visited King Haakon at Trondhjein.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, July 8.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Oriental, with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day, and the same Company's s.s. Victoria left for Colombo and Australia also at 2 p.m. to-day.

There are two vacancies in the Judicial branch of the Madras Provincial Service owing to Mr. S. Gopalachariar having been appointed Dewan of Travancore and to the death of Mr. C. G. Kuppusawmy Iyer. The High Court, however, must make the nominations before the Madras Government can fill the appointments.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS IN EGYPT

Troops to be Kept Ready.

A PERMANENT INCREASE PROBABLE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, July 9.

A *Daily Mail* telegram from Alexandria states that orders have been sent to Malta and Gibraltar to keep troops in readiness for possible despatch to Egypt at a moment's notice.

A considerable and permanent increase in the British Garrison in Egypt is likely to be made as soon as possible.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

Sleeper Laid on the Line.

SMART WORK BY A DRIVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

A Khulna correspondent writes under date the 7th inst :—Some evil workers to gratify their desire to do mischief laid a heap of sleepers on the Bengal Central Railway between the stations of Jessore and Jhikargecha. The mail train (No. 18 up) had a narrow escape through the alertness of the native driver, who owing to the night being a moonlight one saw the sleepers and stopped the train, but it only came to a standstill immediately in front of the sleepers. Had it not been for the driver's vigilance the train with all her passengers would have met with a terrible fate.

THE FRONTIER RAILWAYS.

New Work Starts in September.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, July 9.

The Thall-Aarachinar Railway and the Kokat-Thall conversion of 117 miles are mainly strategic. A detailed survey has been made and the construction of the work will be started in September next. A project is also under preparation for doubling the main line between Amritsar and Saharanpore, a distance of 206 miles, and extensive operations for strengthening the girders and removing and improving the permanent way on several districts of the line are in progress. So the engineers of the railway have quite enough work at the present time.

THE TRANQUEBAR BICENTENARY.

Enthusiastic Celebration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 9.

The celebration of the Tranquebar Mission Bicentenary began on Saturday evening. The children attending the several schools in around Tranquebar marched singing songs and carrying flags, lanterns etc to the new Jerusalem Church. After a short service they went in procession through the most important street of the place till they reached a pandal on the maidan where a magic lantern exhibition was given by the Rev. T. Ruger illustrating various scenes from the life of the Christ.

Rev. Provost K. Pamperrien welcomed the delegates, from the various missions, in German after which Mr. K. David Nayudu, the Elder of the New Jerusalem Church, spoke a few of the words of welcome in English to the delegates. The Missions represented were the Leipzig Lutheran Mission, the Herrmansberg Mission, the Gossner Mission the Brecklum Mission, the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Mission, the Rajahmundry Mission and the Guntur American Mission.

IMPROVING BANGALORE.

Need of New Government Offices.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 9.

A project, said to have been favoured by Sir Seshadri Iyer when Dewan of Mysore, appears to be receiving fresh attention and, though it is not likely to materialise in the early future, it should do so eventually. The present public offices in Cubbon Park offer cramped accommodation and the foundations are probably not strong enough to admit of the construction of another storey. The lie of the land is unfavourable to lateral extensions and there is, therefore, an idea of constructing new offices on a plot of ground in one of the late extensions of the city for the accommodation of the Revenue and Excise Commissioners, the Inspector-General of Police and Education, the Conservator of Forests and Taluk Cutcherry and the respective establishments which are now located in rented buildings.

A rough estimate of the cost in Sir Seshadri's time was five lakhs. Sir Krishna Murthi is believed to have thought this more than the State could afford. The present Dewan, Mr. Madhava Rao, is understood to feel the financial difficulty, but to view the project favourably for execution when the funds are available. The site selected is not central, but may become so as there is a great move taking place on the part of the population of Bangalore, City year after year, and the new extensions are increasing in popularity.

IRRIGATION IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 9.

The sanction of the Government of India has been received to the Madras Government's estimate amounting to Rs. 1,72,000 on account of the investigation of irrigation projects during the year 1906-1907.

FOREIGN FLAX IN INDIA.

Successful Experiments in Behar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Some of the Behar planters have already cultivated foreign varieties of the flax plant for fibre on a small scale with great success, and it is mainly on their suggestion that seed stock is being imported.

FOR THE NAVY.

Farewell Service for the Calcutta Boys

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

A commendatory service was held last evening in St. Andrew's Church on behalf of the first six boys from India going home to the Training ships Southampton, on the Humber to undergo a three years' training for the Royal Navy. They are to sail in the City of Manchester on Wednesday next. There was a large congregation present, which included, among others, the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

THE BARISAL PROSECUTIONS.

Quashed in Toto by the High Court.

MR. EMERSON'S PROCEEDINGS SEVERELY CRITICISED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The High Court to-day entirely quashed the proceedings of Mr. Emerson, District Magistrate of Backergunge, in fining Mr. Surrendra Nath Banerjee of contempt of Court in connection with the Barisal affair, and ordered the conviction to be set aside and the fine refunded. The Judges severely criticised the Magistrate's illegal procedure and interpolations in his judgment three days after delivery and declared there was no justifcation whatever for the proceedings.

SANITATION IN MYSORE.

Highly Efficient Orders Issued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 9.

The Mysore Government is displaying very laudable activity regarding sanitation throughout the province. The order relative to the notes of the sanitary inspection in the Shimaga District has been commended to the attention of officials elsewhere. This order warns Amaldars that it is an important duty to see registers of births and deaths correctly maintained, this being one test of efficiency in the eyes of Government.

"Government consider that the duties of the Heads of Districts and Taluks have not been satisfactorily discharged when in such elementary matters bearing on the health and physical well-being of the people the responsible authoriries have shown the culpable negligence and indifference which have been so fully and in such detail brought to light in the Sanitary Commissioner's report."

Coming from the Government of a Native State it is particularly notable—that prosecution is recommended when wilful breach of sanitary rules is committed. The disposal of refuse and improvement of drainage are touched upon and with a view to facilitate despatched the Sanitary Commissioner is requested to cause his future inspection notes on each town or village to be forwarded separately.

HON. MR. SANKARAN NAIR RETURNS TO MADRAS.

The Kodur Railway Accident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 9.

The Hon. Mr. C. Sankaran Nair, C. I. E., returned from England on Saturday, and resumed charge of the duties of Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor. K. Narayana Rao will however continue in charge of the Kodur collision case for which he will be appointed a special public prosecutor.

Major C. Bonham Carter, R. E., Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, was examined in the Town Police Court as witness on commission this morning in connection with the accident.

MADRAS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MDARAS, July 9.

An inaugural meeting of the Madras Elementary Teachers' Association was held on Saturday in Georgetown, when a large number of teachers of Elementary schools, both of Georgetown and other suburbs, including a few lady teachers were present. Mr. Subrahmaniam Pantulu, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, presided, and said that the present Director of Public Instruction aimed at seeing all Elementary schools well manned and systematically conducted.

CHANGES IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 9.

Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs on return from leave arrives at Simla to-day. He takes over the office of the Deputy Secretary to the Foreign Dept., Internal Branch, on Wednesday the 11th, when Mr. Russell proceeds to Baluchistan.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN THE U. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDNET.)

LAHORE, July 9.

Mr. Brunyate, Deputy Secretary in the Finance Department, has returned from leave home, relieving Mr. Wheeler, who has been officiating. The latter goes to Patna for a few months as a temporary Additional Commissioner.

CHOLERA IN THE PUNJAB.

Outbreak at Pathankote.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, July 9.

The Deputy Commissioner of Gurdaspur reports that cholera is prevalent at Pathankote.

UNFORTUNATE INDIGO PLANTERS.

Too Much Monsoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, July 9

In the extreme North and South of Behar complaints are being received from indigo planters of the excess of rainfall.

COL. TURNER'S ACCIDENT.

Spendid Recovery on the Home Voyage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, July 9.

The friends of Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Turner of the 4th Lancers, Indian Army, who recently returned to England, invalided in consequence of a severe polo accident, will be glad to hear that he has made such extraordinary progress towards recovery during the voyage that, with the exception of slight deafness and stiffness, he is now but little the worse for the serious injuries that he received. He proceeds to the Convalescent Home for officers a Osborne.

MANŒUVRES AT QUETTA.

To Take Place in November.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, July 9.

Military manœuvres on a large scale will be held at Quetta early in November.

DEATH OF ARCHDEACON DYER.

Sad Termination of Sick Leave.

A VETERAN INDIAN ECCLESIASTIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The death is announced in England of the Ven. Archdeacon Saunders Dyer, who recently went home on sick-leave. At the Cathedral last night a touching reference was made by Canon Luckman, who paid a high tribute to his character and attainments. Deceased had been twenty-four years in India.

THE KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

No Transhipment Necessary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 9.

The Simla train service has again been altered. The up-train now leaves Kalka at 8-30 a. m. and arrives at Simla at four p.m.. No transhipment is now necessary, but passengers have to walk about 50 yards near the Solon Brewery Station, while the train is being shunted across a damaged portion of the line.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, July 9.

The Kalka-Simla Railway has been repaired with unexpected rapidity. The break near the Solon Brewery is now reduced to a couple of hundred yards.

GOLD RESERVE FUND IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 9.

The Government of India have decided with the concurrence of the Secretary of State to alter the designation of the gold reserve fund to the "gold standard reserve" and to hold a portion of it in silver in India.

LORD KITCHENER'S MONSOON TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA July, 9.

Details of Lord Kitchener's monsoon tour are not yet settled.

MUSKETRY CUPS FOR INDIAN TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 9.

The Commander-in-Chief presents the following Musketry prizes to be competed for during the year ending 31st March 1907 :—

(1) A silver cup for British troops regulars and volunteers.

(2) A silver cup for native troops.

(3) The Magdala Gold Medal for native troops.

The Cup which will become the property of the Officers mess of the winning teams, will be competed for by squadrons, battery or company teams, Each unit may enter as many teams as it likes, but no individual may fire in more than one team.

The Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company presents a Silver Cup, value Rs. 500, and a Purse of Rs. 300 to be competed for by native troops including Imperial Service Troops throughout India during 1906 or 1907; the competition will close on the 30th April 1907. The Cup will become the property of the Officers Mess and the Purse will be divided among the members of the winning team. The Corps winning the Cup will also hold for this year the Challenge Trophy presented by the Cawnpore Wollen Mills Co. in 1904.

The Nanpura Cavalry Cups for 1906-7 are open to all British and Native Cavalry Regiments of India.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 9.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, 102nd Grenadiers, officiates as Assistant-Adjutant of the Mhow Division vice Colonel Godfray, who vacates the officiating appointment.

Captain Currie, 2nd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, is appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps, and posted to the Northern Command.

Colonel Cunliffe, 59th Rifles, officiates in Command of the Derajat Brigade, when General Adams proceeds on leave, about the 15th of July.

Captain C. Reed, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred from No 22 Company Leith to No 62 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery at Bombay.

2nd Lieutenant Butler, Unattached List will, on arrival in India, be attached to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers with a view to qualifying for appointment to the Indian Army.

ALIBAG NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIBAG, July 6.

On the occasion of the celebration of His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday, there was a triple function observed here under the auspices of the Alibag Literary and Scientific Society. Food and bankets were distributed to the poor; sweets were distributed to school-going boys and girls, and at the close of the gathering in the evening an exhibition of pictures with a Magic Lantern was held. For the general gathering of the townspeople the Krida Bhavan joined the L. & S. Society. Loyal speeches were made and songs were sung by the High School children as well as the Municipal Vernacular School boys and girls. Mr. Chuckerbutty, the Collector, presided at the gathering which was held in the hall of the John Elphinstone High School. In his closing speech Mr. Chuckerbutty referred to the speeches of Dr. Sabnis and Messrs. Vaidya and Govind Baba, and to Messrs. Nadirshah of Pezari and Gajananrao Kamat of Alibag who had placed blankets at the disposal of the Society for distribution to the needy poor, and to Mr. Jamsetji Bomanji, who had undertaken to provide sweets to children. The proceedings terminated with garlanding of Mr. Chuckerbutty and the distribution of flowers and *attar*.

CALCUTTA AND STANDARD TIME.

The Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—It has been recently announced that the time quoted in the daily river report will in future be Standard time, and the Government notification of the publication of the jute forecast on the 14th instant quotes Standard time. This looks as if the Government were a bit impatient of the isolation of Calcutta in this matter, and were going to try a fall with us on the subject. The position at present is that there is very considerable divergence of opinion, so much so indeed that our Chamber has not felt justified in making any representation in the matter. Calcutta has for so long lived in an atmosphere not in accord with railway and other official timing, that there is now no keen desire to change, and certainly there does not seem to be any pressing necessity, except to fall into line with the other cities. To do everything half an hour by the clock in advance of one's wont is a bit trying to creatures of habit, as we all are in India—the land of "dastoor"—and unless under dire compulsion we are likely to stick to our local time. If Government intend to pursue the matter to the bitter end, we shall likely have the official clocks flaunting the official time in the face of an insubordinate Calcutta.

THE FAR EAST.

Coinage Troubles in Hongkong.

JAPAN'S NEW TARIFF.

THE BURDENS OF CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, June 15.

Another attempt has been made in Hongkong to lessen the inconvenience now felt by all because of the confused condition of the coinage. Chinese coins are supposed not to be accepted. If a man happens to have a dozen twenty-cent pieces in his pocket coined in the mint in Canton, and proffers one in payment of his fare across the harbour, theoretically it cannot be accepted. If the voyager can talk Chinese, however, and will finish up with "can do," the Chinese ticket-seller will smile and reply "can do." Meanwhile there are among the dozen twenty-cent pieces in his pocket not more than one which bears the image and superscription of the King's head. Small coins may not be tendered in payment of a debt exceeding 2 dols. according to instructions issued by shop-keepers, Chinese included. Again, the same shop-keepers tell us that Chinese dollars will not be received in payment of bills, and therefore if a man owes his neighbour anything, should he have no banking account he must go to the bank and get British dollars. Moreover, Chinese notes have lately come into the colony, and some of the Chinese shops will accept them, but neither English firms nor the banks. In addition to all this there has come a depreciation on copper cents, coined in Canton and introduced into Hongkong, on account of the fineness of the metal used in their coining. The result of all this is that Mr. Edward Osborne, who, as Secretary of the "Star Company," which receives copper cents from coolies by the boxful, has written to the Chamber of Commerce, with the view of an agitation and readjustment of the entire question. Mr. Osborne's remedy for the present disorganised condition of affairs is "that British coins be rehabilitated, and protected by making them legal tender up to any amount, to the exclusion of all other coins; and by the Government pledging itself to redeem all its coins at par." Mr. Egbert Hewett, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, has replied on the part of the Chamber and indicated that, at present, action is not contemplated, nor does it see its way to the adoption of Mr. Osborne's suggestion as to the remedy. Meanwhile the confusion goes on getting worse confounded, and it is at the option of any ricsha coolie to decline to receive from anyone a Hupeh ten-cent piece, or one coined in Canton if the face is worn. Of course there then follows an altercation, and perhaps the use of the walking-stick

JAPAN'S NEW TARIFF.

The report of U. S. Consul-General Miller at Yokohama to Washington and retransmitted to Japan by telegraph commenting on the new Japanese tariff, has evoked much attention in the vernacular and foreign papers here, with which he was satisfied, he said in a recent meeting in the Yokohama Social Club. In his report to the Department of State, Mr. Miller is represented to have asserted that foreign trade on the Pacific, particularly that of America, will be seriously affected, and that producers may suffer great loss. In reply to this, the "Kokumin" declares that such an assertion as that by Mr. Miller surprises the Japanese more than the Americans at home. The Consul-General maintains that the Japanese Government aims at the building up of a manufacturing power and takes the new tariff as a modest approach to a prohibitive tariff on the things which Japan can produce. The "Kokumin," however, is assured that the Japanese Government has not revised the tariff with such an object as stated above and has no intention of so doing. The recent tariff revision is aimed at an increase of revenue. America has nothing to apprehend. The bulk of American imports to Japan consists of raw materials and provisions, and the prevention of the importation of such American goods could not be detrimental to Japanese interests. In such a country as America, which constitutes a world in itself, the enforcement of a protective tariff can be effected without any serious trouble. But Japan's best policy lies in buying and selling largely. The adoption of America's protective policy, as pursued for many years, if adopted in its entirety on the part of Japan would be almost tantamount to self-destruction of her trade. Commercial competition both in the Far East and on the Pacific will become increasingly keen. Japan intends to participate in the contest and to do her best. But she intends to compete with other Powers on the principles of the open door and equal opportunity in China, Corea, and on the Pacific.

Apropos of this, the financial editor of the "Kokumin" quotes Dr. Sakatani, Minister of Finance, who explained in the Diet, last session, that the Government revised the tariff with an increase of revenue in view, but did not pursue the principle of excluding foreign goods. The present revision increases the national income by about 2½ million yen, so said Dr. Sakatani, the ratio vis-a-vis taxed goods remains at an average of 12 or 13 per cent. as against a ratio in foreign countries of from 20 to 60 per cent. In brief, while the recent tariff revision aims at an increased revenue, it is arranged to maintain the balance between the domestic and customs duties.

AN EXHORTATION.

The following Imperial Decree from Peking throws some light on the trend of politics as viewed by the Court. It reads:—We have received a Rescript from her Imperial Majesty the Dowager Empress Tze-hsi-tuan-yu, etc., in which her Majesty states that the difficult times under which the Empire has been lately passing, in which our people are also suffering from various causes, have been a matter of deep anxiety and sympathy on the part of her Majesty. The enormous sums that must be collected to pay the indemnity and the necessity of providing funds for the prosecution of important reforms throughout the country create burdens which only force of circumstances have compelled us to impose, although we know that added burdens already heavy enough, have to be imposed upon our subjects to attain the objects in view. Then again there have been the floods in Hunan and Kiangsi, causing the people of those provinces to suffer from famine; whilst the lack of rain near Peking, has caused poor harvesting in the wheat crops, thereby forcing up the price for grain to an abnormal point. With all these troubles before us we have called upon ourselves and our ministers and officials to be careful in whatever we may do and to exercise, above all, economy. Further, that in raising funds our ministers and officers must take due consideration of the sufferings of the people, and consider how difficult it is for them to procure even their means of livelihood. Hence care must be exercised in every way and economy of administration our goal. Indeed, all recent reforms ordered to be inaugurated in the provinces such as army reorganisation, modern educational matters, the police corps, public works, etc., have for their object the protection and enlightenment of our people, and therefore should not be lightly taken up, or leisurely put into execution. But it must at the same time be admitted that money taken from the people must be administered for the benefit of the people and we forbid the officials from recklessly squandering the public funds. Again, we understand that along the maritime provinces of the Empire there have been frequent uprisings amongst salt smugglers and revolutionary secret societies, causing much harm and trouble to our subjects, we therefore hereby impress upon our officials to be constantly on the watch to search for and punish such delinquents so as to preserve the peace and protect the law-abiding. Our Tartar Generals, Viceroys, and Governors are further commanded to reform their respective administrations and impress upon their subordinates the necessity and importance of a pure and clean government of the people, always remembering the difficult times through which we all are passing, and so aid the Throne in exercising that economy and earnestness of purpose whereby our people and Empire may be benefited.

The Government of India have sanctioned the designation of the Cantonment of Mian Meer being changed to Lahore Cantonment.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Some Promising Young Cricketers.

R. H. SPOONER'S GREAT EFFORT.

HAYWARD'S "RUNNING" BROOK.

LONDON, June 22.

One of the most pleasing features of the season has been the appearance of a number of promising young players, who give every indication of being thoroughly well qualified to take the place of the older men as they fall out of the game. Of these certainly not the least capable is Woolley, to whom the victory of Kent over Surrey was primarily due. Not only did he take eight wickets, but he scored 72 in the first innings, and, displaying great nerve for a youngster in the second innings, stayed at the wicket till the match was won. The accident which recently occurred to Blythe seemed at the time to be a disastrous thing for Kent, but from that point of view it was something like a blessing in disguise, for had it not happened Woolley might have remained in the shades of obscurity. He has now played in three matches. Against Lancashire he scored 64, but had no success as a bowler. In the succeeding match against Somersetshire, however, he took six wickets for 39 runs in the second innings, and I have already referred to his performance against Surrey.

The young Kent professional Woolley, who has been doing such great things for his county, met with further success at Tonbridge following up his splendid innings of 116 on Monday by taking six wickets for 46 runs. Thanks very largely to his efforts Kent beat Hampshire by an innings and 12 runs. Some such result had been expected as at the close of play on Monday Kent, with five wickets in hand, held a lead of 113. Since their defeat at the hands of Lancashire at Old Trafford Kent have now won three matches beating in succession Somerset, Surrey, and Hampshire. All three games were finished off in two days. The weather has been delightful, and between three and four thousand people watched the cricket.

Somerset have been engaged at Bath in an uphill game, and though a fair measure of success rewarded their efforts they were still in an unfavourable position when stumps were drawn. Lancashire's last two wickets fell for an addition of only two runs, and Somerset had thus to face a score of 479. Thanks to some mistakes by their opponents they stayed in for a little over four hours and put together a total of 291. Hitting well in front of the wicket Phillips maintained such a complete mastery over the bowling that during the two hours and a quarter over which his innings extended he made no mistake. Somerset being in a minority of 188 were made to follow on, but thanks to some free hitting by Martyn and Johnson 76 runs were scored for the loss of one wicket.

So badly did the Essex batting break down at Bradford that soon after five o'clock Yorkshire had gained a handsome victory by nine wickets. The arrangement made for play to commence early told somewhat against Essex, the pitch not becoming quite firm and true until after lunch, but it could not be said that the state of the ground gave pronounced assistance to the bowlers. The collapse of Essex, indeed, resulted largely from a disastrous start. Hirst bowled the first ball of the day, a full pitch, which swerved in and hit Douglas's off stump. Perrin, apparently demoralised, was bowled, hitting widely at the second ball he received. After the summary dismissal of these two batsmen, the visitors, with few exceptions, showed no confidence, and in the course of four hours and a quarter they were twice dismissed for an aggregate of 321 runs.

Surrey beat Gloucestershire in the easiest fashion by an innings and 22 runs, Lord Dalmeny's policy of giving his opponents first innings after winning the toss on Monday being thus abundantly justified by results. Crawford and Hayward clearly won the game for their side, each playing a three-figure innings, and Crawford in addition taking eleven wickets. When Surrey went on batting, Hayward was caught without having added a run to his previous score of 100. He was batting altogether for an hour and fifty minutes. Crawford's score of 148 is his highest in first-class cricket, his previous best being 142 not out against Leicestershire at the Oval last September.

For the third time in his career, R. H. Spooner yesterday succeeded in putting together a score of over two hundred. Three years ago, at Trent Bridge, he made 247 against Notts and in the following season 215 against Essex, at Leyton, while this year, against Somerset, he scored 240. His latest triumph was the more notable from the fact that in previous matches this season his highest innings for Lancashire had been 63, at Worcester, last week. All through he made runs at a fine pace, and in less than two hours before lunch obtained 102 out of 189. Afterwards, he progressed even more rapidly, getting his next 50 in as many minutes, and completing his second hundred with the total at 353, in three hours and fifty minutes. He was fourth man to leave, having been at the wickets for four hours and twenty minutes. He had the good fortune, when 3, to be missed at point from a hard cut, but after settling down his play was at once safe and brilliant, his only other real mistake being a chance at the wicket when 140. All the bowling came alike to him, and he made a number of superb strokes all round the wicket.

A remarkable afternoon's cricket has been seen at Trent Bridge, and though Notts were kept in the field until 6-10 they came through the day with distinct credit. As they lost the toss they must have looked forward to having plenty of runs scored against them, and when at half-past three there were 190 on the board with only one man out there seemed every prospect of Yorkshire running up a big total. Ten minutes later, however, John Gunn bowled Rhodes at 193, and from that point an astonishing change came over the game. Yorkshire certainly kept in for another two hours and a quarter, but such a hard matter did they find run-getting that the last eight wickets went down for 73 runs. There was nothing in the conditions to account for such an alteration in the character of the cricket which was brought about by John Gunn and Hallam. Bowling slower than before, Gunn varied the height of his delivery in most skilful style, and getting on an appreciable break had all the batsmen in difficulties. Following the tea interval Gunn sent down seventeen overs and three balls, eight maidens, for 25 runs and five wickets.

Although lacking the services of Bosanquet, MacGregor, Ernest Beldam, Hunt, and several other players, Middlesex accomplished a fine batting performance at Tonbridge, keeping Kent in the field for nearly the whole of the day and running up a total of 366. With five men out shortly after the luncheon interval for 125, a score of about 200 seemed reasonable, and the sixth wicket should have fallen for less than 160, Trott at that point—when only 29—giving a chance to Marsham at cover-point. The Kent captain, however, blundered badly, and Trott, making fine use of his luck, the total had reached 206 before he was dismissed. At the wickets less than an hour, the Middlesex professional had made 73 out of 92. He obtained his runs mainly by drives, one out of the ground for 6. Harrison who last year figured in the Kent v. Middlesex match at Tonbridge as a member of the Kent eleven, batted very finely indeed for Middlesex, and narrowly missed his hundred. Harrison played a superb game during a stay of nearly three hours.

Hayward followed up the many batting triumphs he had previously achieved this season with a score of 115 not out against Oxford University, this being his eighth innings of over a hundred in the course of little more than six weeks' cricket. The performance was not one to compare with some of his wonderful displays in Whit Week, seeing that there existed no cause for anxiety in the position of the game. The ground was in fine order, and the bowling, after the first half-hour or so, presented few difficulties to such a master of the art of batting as Hayward. Still the innings was a delightful piece of batting, marked by splendid power and freedom, and marred only by a difficult chance high up at third man when 25. Hayward made 50 out of 70 in an hour, 100 out of 175 in an hour and fifty minutes, and was altogether two hours and five minutes getting 115. Hayes, who helped Hayward to put 175, and was also not out, when once set hit brilliantly. Hayward is now within 276 of completing his two thousand runs for the season, and his average, at the moment, is 82. 14. Yet no other batsman in the Kingdom has thus far aggregated a thousand runs!

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding.

SURVEY MAP OF BOMBAY.

Dr. N H. Sukhia moved that the following letter from the Commissioner regarding a new survey map of Bombay be refered to a Committee :—

"With reference to the resolution of the Corporation of the 25th September 1905 regarding survey map of Bombay, I have the honour to state that except the revenue survey map of Bombay of 1872 on a scale of 1200' to an inch no other plan of that survey on any other scale has been revised since it was prepared. It is very desirable that an up-to-date map of the Island should be prepared the cost thereof being borne conjointly by Government, the City Improvement Trust and the Municipality. The Port Trustees have a plan of their property and they cannot therefore be expected to contribute towards the cost of preparing the new plan. The Executive Engineer estimates that it will cost about Rs. 5,00,000 to re-survey the whole area comprised in the Island and about Rs. 3,00,000 to revise the present maps. I forward herewith a Memo. showing how the above figures are arrived at."

The Hon. Sir. P. M. Mehta did not think the time had come for taking such concrete action in the matter as suggested by the proposition of Dr. Sukhia. Government always kept a complete record of the property to which they were entitled for assessment and they, therefore, must have the revenue survey map prepared by them. If there was such a map prepared, it would also be of some use to the Municipality,—but comparatively, of very little use. If they went to the Government asking the latter to join them, he was sure Government would go half and half in the expense of preparing such a map. But that was not the point he wanted to propose. At the present moment it was the worst time for starting the work of the preparation of the map, as the whole face of Bombay was being changed by the Municipality and the Improvement Trust. They had better wait till Bombay was settled into the sites which could not be easily altered. He moved an amendment that the letter from the Commissioner be simply recorded.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia asked for and was allowed the withdrawal of his proposition.

Sir Pherozesha's amendment was adopted.

A NEW MEMBER OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, a member of the Corporation and the Standing Committee, applied to the former body through a letter, for leave of absence for a period of six months as he was proceeding to Europe. He also resigned his seat in the Standing Committee.

The letter was recorded. There were the following three candidates for the seat in the Standing Committee vacated by Mr. Fazulbhoy :—

(1) Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney. He was proposed by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, and Mr. Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy' and was seconded by Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, and Mr. F. C. Harrison.

(2) Mr. Kaliandass Keshavdass. He was proposed by Sir Harkisondass Nurrotumdass and Mr. A. M. Tod and seconded by Mr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. Munmohandas Ramji.

(3) Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin. He was proposed by Mr. D. E. Wacha and the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola and seconded by Rao Bahadur D. Cassinathjee and Mr. James MacDonald.

The result of the election by ballot was that Mr. Kaliandass Keshavdass was duly elected the new member of the Standing Committee as he was able to secure 21 votes as against 17 and 15 votes for Mr. Readymoney and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin respectively.

POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

The following report of the Committee of the Corporation on the Police Accommodation Scheme within the area comprised in the Market Section of the Municipal Ward "C" was approved of and adopted ;—

"The Committee appointed by Corporation resolution No. 138, dated the 9th April 1906, to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report on the City Improvement Trust's Notification in respect of a Police Accommodation Scheme within the area comprised in the Market Section of the Municipal Ward C, beg to state that on consideration they see no other objections to the scheme beyond those set forth in the Report, dated the 12th January 1904, of the Committee of the Corporation on the Police Accommodation Schemo on the Agripada Estate, (which was adopted by Corporation Resolution No. 4238, dated the 1st February 1904) and subsequent Reports in the same behalf with regard to the succeeding Police Accommodation Schemes sent to the Corporation."

The Hon. Mr. G. Owen Dunn in his minutes on the report stated :—

"I repeat what I said on the former occasion, that these Schemes—at all events if situated where the Trust has other work—do not interfere with the carrying out of Improvement or Housing Schemes. In fact they assist in providing accommodation for people displaced by other schemes."

Mr. W. L. B. Souter, the Police Commissioner, put the following in his minutes :—

"I must record an emphatic dissent in regard to the remarks made about Police Buildings. I wholly disagree with the view that the Police on the whole are not badly accommodated. It had been a painful surprise to me to observe how little has been done for the force in this respect during the last 20 years."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna signed the report subject to tthe dissenting minute he had written on the report of the Committee alluded to in this report.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation had a draft representation to Government prepared, pointing out the total inadequacy of their contributions towards the financial operations of the City Improvement Trust, and praying for a suitable revision.

As to the actual contribution made by Government towards the Trusts' resources, it was said in the draft representation : "The actual contribution ultimately made by Government towards the Trusts' resources was the vesting in the Trust on certain conditions of the Government lands mentioned in Schedule C of Act IV of 1898, and the right to reclaim the areas specified in Schedule E of the Act. The value placed by Government on the lands in Schedule C came to Rs. 72,60,992, and the reclamation rights were estimated to be worth 29 lakhs. In the Legislative Council, when Bill No. 1 of 1898 was under consideration, a question was raised whether the assistance proferred by Government to the Trust was really as liberal as Government believed it to be, and whether Government were not to some extent simply giving to the City what was really the City's own."

The concluding portion of the draft was as follows :—

"As to the right of reclamation conferred by Government on the Board, it is practically a right to raise revenue by speculative operations, and its value cannot therefore be accurately determined. It may prove to be of substantial value or of no value at all, and may even launch the Board into heavy loss, But whatever the worth of this gift, it is much depreciated by the provision contained in Section 70 (2) of the Trust Act, under which after twenty years from the date of the first lease of any portion of the area comprised in any reclamation scheme the Board has to pay annually to Government 3 per cent. on the *market value* of the reclaimed areas *less* cost of reclamation instead of the actual value for which the reclaimed lands may have been leased out by the Trust. It is very probable that the market value of the lands would rise considerably during the aforesaid period and that 3 per cent. on market value may mean a very much larger percentage on lease value. Even assuming that the section quoted would be shortly amended, and that a portion of the revenue derived from the reclamation schemes would go to the Trust under the amended section, it would not in the opinion of the Corporation be proper to put it as a contribution from Government towards the resources of the Board, as such income will depend upon the enterprise of the Trust, and will be realized at a heavy expenditure of money, labour and energy. The risk of loss will belong to the Trust, while the profit will go largely to Government. The reclamation rights must therefore be considered a boon of very doubtful benefit. Government will thus see that however liberal and generous their intentions may have been towards the Trust when it was constituted, the actual help they have given for the improvement of the capital city of the Presidency and the first port of the Empire, which has special claims on Government assistance, is, in the result, merely nominal, and the whole burden of the Trust practically falls on the rate-payers of the City. Against such unequal distribution of responsibilities the Corporation begs, on behalf of the City, respectfully but firmly to protest, and they pray Government to reconsider their position and devise means, either as suggested by the Trust or otherwise, for giving to the Trust a measure of assistance commensurate with the large claims, which (as Government themselves have acknowledged) an imperial city like Bombay must be held to have on imperial revenues in the very vital matter of its regeneration. Before concluding, it will not be inappropriate to refer to the Case of Calcutta, for the improvement of which a contribution of Rs. 50,00,000 has been offered by Government, but is regarded by the public of the place as utterly inadequate and insufficient. The claims of Bombay on imperial assistance are certainly superior to those of Calcutta, and yet the measure of assistance received by it, compared with the minimum that Calcutta stands to receive, is very insignificant. The City of Bombay is entitled to better consideration, and the Corporation trust that in considering this memorial Government will be pleased to issue such orders as would in the matter of financial assistance place this

City on the same, if not on a better footing than Calcutta. The draft representation to be forwarded to Government was approved of and adopted.

After transacting some other business, the Corporation adjourned till Thursday next.

THE VACANT SEE OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Whatever Father Hull writes is read with interest and commands attention; for there is a peculiar force and charm in his pen. That my letter should be an item in his contribution is to me a source of no little pride. Father Hull is an Englishman and a Jesuit; and he must be viewed in this light. Why he felt called upon to appear in print is not easy to see. The proposal on which he discourses is from the laity; they know what they are about. Whether the Germans and the English agree or disagree is not the question the Catholics are concerned with. It is a racial question. British subjects, European and Natives, prefer an Englishman as their Archbishop. There is no reason to suppose that that preference is based on a mere whim or caprice. In my last letter, I have given reasons why an Englishman should be preferred. Even prejudices and predilections are not to be ignored. Bishop Meurin was a singularly gifted man and a broad-minded, large-hearted philanthropist. He commanded universal admiration and respect alike for his erudition, zeal, and disinterested labours in the cause of humanity. Almost all the existing educational, philanthropic, and other institutions are either the work of his hand or owe their prosperity and stability to his fostering care. He conceived them and carried them out; he knew how to maintain them. (He did not "bury his bones" in the land of his labours). The "Cathedral Building Fund" (estimated at 25 lacs) started by him was abolished after Archbishop Porter's death. Bishop Meurin's "Debating Society" went with him, and the "Catholic Union" followed suit. The Ecclesiastical Seminary is no more; the *Pastoral Gazette* and the *Indian Messenger* have ceased to exist. The Deaf and Dumb Institute and the Leper Home at Trombay exist, but they are by no means full of life and vigour. When Archbishop Porter saw what had been done by this extraordinary man, he was lost in wonder. His case must not be judged by ordinary standards. Nevertheless, this in no way minimises the importance of the point I have emphasized, *viz.*, that it is desirable to have an Englishman.—Yours, &c.,

A LOYAL BRITISH SUBJECT.

POONA, *5th July*.

THE LAST WORD IN ROAD MAKING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—As Bombay may feel interested in the process of road-repairing, I trust you will permit me to describe a new method which has been introduced in a certain suburb of the city apparently with great hopes of success. The process is this. First let the roads run into a state of complete indentations so that those used to driving may feel the luxury of an undulating sensation. When the roads have reached that stage, large quantities of loose metal should be piled up along the two sides of the roads some 2 months before the actual date of their being called into requisition. This date had preferably be always fixed in consultation with the monsoon authorities at Colombo. Then when the copious showers come, and everything around and below is soaking wet, it is not, as popularly believed, the acceptable time for road-repairing, for the rains are apt to be captious. Owing to the great delay in laying down the metal, pedestrians come to regard the piles of loose metal as excellent substitutes for footpaths with the additional advantage that they furnish saltatory exercise and are thus a boon to those troubled with a torpid liver. This treatment of the metal should not be interfered with. In the natural process the metal spreads and comes on to the middle of the road (mark the free labour thus obtained.) At this stage, gutters may be blocked, a horse go lame or a carriage spring or tyre damaged, but all these are mere trifles when important experiments are being tried, and really the mishaps do not signify as one can always steer clear of loose metal, since the roads are wide enough for a royal pageant. While the rough and ready footpaths confer gratuitous benefits on the pedestrian care must be taken that bills for wheels are presented with undeviating regularity and efforts should be made to get them paid in advance, and if any one should demur to pay there should go out promptly a Notice threatening to cut off the water supply of the house within 48 hours. It is a great mistake committed all over the world to do up one half of a road first and then the other half. Better results can apparently be attained when the whole of the middle portion of the road is broken up for repairs and if this done the sides will generally be found to require no attention as they are meant only for the use of those who pay no wheel tax. In this manner it will be seen how economically road-repairing can be carried out. I write all this with fear and trembling lest I should be rendering myself liable to prosecution for divulging the secrets of local self-government, but I have ventured to take that risk in the interests of a public whose forbearance has well nigh-reached snapping point.—Yours, &c.

PEBBLES.

July, 6.

BANDRA MONUMENTS AND MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to ask through the medium of your valued journal if it is too much to expect the Municipality of Bandra to take steps to paint the late Jafferbhai Ladha Chotu Memorial Lamp, as well as the cast-iron seats presented by him to the people of Bandra? These are all in a pitiable condition at present. It is not often that public citizens come forward in Bandra and open their purses for objects of public utility. Cannot the Municipality look even to the preservation of these rare gifts? There is again the Dinshaw Dallas Fountain, another public gift. Why is it not yet supplied with water for the use of the poor in the sultry season? Are all the energies of this body to be absorbed in making new roads only and in widening the trunk road? Why are the old roads in thickly-populated localities persistently ignored? Why, again, is the street name-board, perpetuating the name of the late Mr. Kane—an honoured man in Bandra—not replaced in the lane near the Khoja Sanitarium?—Yours, etc.,

J. N. LUNGRANA,

LAND RECORDS IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Government has issued the following Resolution in the report of the Inspector General of Registration:—

The report calls for few remarks.

The increase of sales in districts where the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act has recently been introduced is very possibly due to the cause mentioned by the Inspector General—namely the preference by money-lenders of sales over mortgages where the Act is in force. The question whether sales or those of them which are accompanied by an oral agreement that the land shall be returned to the vendor on payment of his debt to the vendee should not be made like mortgages subject to inquiry under section 12 of the Act is under the consideration of Government. The rise in the number of mortgages is probably evidence of the passing of an increasing area of land out of the hands of the original owners into the hands of others. How far, however, among the transferees the non-agriculturist class preponderated is not certain. It is likely that where the mortgaged lands were re-leased the mortgagee was a non-agriculturist, and the number of leases has increased. This may indicate that the number of non-agriculturist transferees is increasing. But the fact is rendered uncertain by the preponderance in the Deccan Districts for which the requisite statistics are collected, of transferees calling themselves agriculturists. The Inspector General should consider and report whether measures cannot be taken to prevent the record of *sarkar* transferees as agriculturists. In the majority of instances the true occupation of the *sarkar* must be well enough known to the registering officer. The question discussed in paragraph 6 of the report will be dealt with in connection with special report which is under consideration. The Registration Department, received very creditable attention from Mr. Lawrence, considering the other onerous duties which devolved upon him.

As the Baghdad Railway scheme is once more coming to the front, it is interesting to note that attention is being directed to the question of improving the navigation of the Tigris in its lower reaches. The Turkish Government are slow to move in matters affecting trade, but they must see that it is to their interest to make access to Baghdad from the Persian Gulf as easy as possible. The railway will, in all probability, reach that port some years before the Southern extension to Koweit is finished, and small steamers and craft in the Gulf will thus have their chances increased of securing a good deal of the trade. But if the difficulties of navigation in the Tigris remain as at present the rate of expansion will be slow. The Porte would be well advised to engage engineers at once who could survey the river and prepare estimates for a comprehensive improvement scheme.

EGYPTIAN COTTON IN SIND.

Hopeful View Taken.

THE following extracts from the proceedings of the Government of Bombay on the subject of the cultivation of Egyptian cotton in Sind are published:—

The following is an Extract from the report of the Director of Agriculture:—

Various attempts have been made in the past to grow Egyptian cotton in Sind, but have ended in failure. These attempts were revived by Mr. M. D. Mackenzie, Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, who succeeded in growing a good crop in December 1903. Shortly after his arrival in this country Mr. Fletcher, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, was sent to Sind to report on Mr. Mackenzie's experiments. On Mr. Fletcher's recommendation a Government experimental farm was established, and in the Winter of 1904 Mr. Fletcher secured a very good crop of Egyptian cotton on an area of some 14 acres. To Mr. Fletcher is due the credit of pointing out that the proper season for this crop in Sind is from March to November. This fact restricts the cultivation to the small areas served by perennial canals; for no inundation canals are able to supply water before May.

The success of the crop in 1904 was so remarkable that although we were advised by the Board of Agriculture that the cultivation must be regarded as purely experimental and could not be recommended with confidence to the cultivators on the strength of the experience of a single year, we decided to import 10 tons of Egyptian seed and distribute it amongst the cultivators. With this imported seed and the seed obtained from the previous year's cultivation 1,500 acres in all were cultivated.

The disposal of the produce of 1905 has been the subject of anxious consideration. It was anticipated that the local Banias or middlemen would refuse to deal with it owing to their want of knowledge of the value of the staple, and this anticipation was fully confirmed. At the same time it was considered inadvisable that Government should enter into competition with private trade in direct purchases. There are several large firms in Karachi which deal in cotton, and the matter was brought to their notice. They were, however, reluctant to make the special arrangements necessary for the disposal of so small a crop scattered over a large area with considerable difficulties in the way of inspection and carriage. Intimation was also given to the mill-owners at Ahmedabad (where several mills used Egyptian cotton) and samples were shown to several of the Chief mill-owners in Bombay City, but only one or two men sent representatives to Sind, and so far as I am aware, their purchases did not exceed 60 bales.

Our chief reliance was placed on one firm in Karachi with the head of which Mr. Sly, the Inspector-General of Agriculture, and I had an interview on November 2nd, 1905. This firm has a larger number of local agents in the cotton tract than any other, and they undertook to purchase all the cotton available at the full value, reserving to themselves only the ordinary commercial profit. I requested the Colonization Officer to give their representatives and all other purchasers every assistance in ascertaining where the cotton was obtainable.

In a recent letter the firm informs me that they succeeded in obtaining 283 maunds of Abassi seed cotton and 5,409 maunds of Metafifi seed cotton, and that the outturn of lint was respectively Abassi 26·2 per cent. and Metafifi 32·3 per cent., and they offer the following observations:—

"It is noticeable that the outturns of the Metafifi correspond almost exactly to those of the indigenous Sind cotton. Those of the Abassi are considerably lower, but as you doubtless know the best staple varieties in India often give such a poor outturn as compared to the usual run of staple that the better price of the lint is not sufficient compensation for the smaller quantity obtained.

"We might here say that we would have been able to increase the price paid, were it not for the fact that we had to keep setting some gins constantly to gin the Egyptian cotton, which was delivered to us only very little at a time, and then resetting them for the usual cotton till we got more Egyptian phooties, as the gearing has to be changed to suit this variety."

From the reports of local officers I learn that the payments made to the cultivators by the several purchasers who enter the market, amounted on an average to about 5½d. per lb. of lint for Metafifi and 7½d. per lb. of Abassi. On the basis of the sales recently reported from Liverpool of 9d. per lb. for Metafifi and 10d. per lb. for Abassi it would appear that the cultivators obtained about 60 per cent. of the value of the cotton delivered in Liverpool. With the greater competition that will be forthcoming in the present season the cultivators will secure a larger percentage. But it must be recognised that the expense and trouble of organising the collection of this cotton and of making special arrangements to gin it are at present considerable, and the cost of carriage to Karachi, freight to England and sale there have to be deducted. Since there is no expert available in India, who is capable of forming a reliable estimate of the value of this staple it is natural that purchasers should allow a wide margin to cover the risks of an erroneous valuation.

In January Mr. Fletcher announced to the Board of Agriculture that the outturn probably averaged a bale or a bale and a quarter per acre. This would be equivalent to 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. of seed cotton per acre, or a total outturn of 1,500 to 1,800 bales. In order not to be oversanguine in speaking to the Agricultural Conference in Bombay I reduced this estimate to 1,000 bales. In March and April Mr. Fletcher forwarded to me two other estimates, the first of 550 lbs. of seed cotton per acre and the second of 1,000 lbs. Mr. Chatfield, the Colonization Officer, informs me that the variation between different fields was enormous, ranging from 240 to 2,000 lbs. per acre.

The figures of sales within our knowledge are as follows:—Two Karachi firms 400 bales, Ahmedabad mills (about) 25 bales, Agricultural Department 15 sales.—Total 440 bales.

Casual purchasers may have secured another 60 bales, bringing the total up to 500 bales. This on an area of 1,500 acres would represent 400 lbs. of seed cotton per acre, and on the prices above reported the cultivator would, therefore, have received about Rs. 45 per acre.

This sum is considerably below the expectations which the cultivators held of the profits of Egyptian cotton. However, in spite of the low yield and of grumblings regarding the price, the Colonization Officer has secured the cultivation of 6,000 acres in the current season.

The question arises whether on this basis of receipts a large extension of Egyptian cotton cultivation is likely to take place. I have expressed my belief elsewhere that 100,000 bales may be anticipated in the course of a few years, and I am inclined to adhere to that belief. The year has been very unfavourable to all cotton in North-Western India. The Sindhi and the Punjab crops were barely half the average. Mr. Fletcher has reported that the outturn of Egyptian cotton this year is less than half of what may be expected in a normal year, and Mr. Chatfield states that the season was prolonged by hot winds until the frost suddenly came after Christmas and destroyed the crop before it had time to ripen thoroughly. Further the boll-worm (from which in November the Egyptian cotton was understood to be free) injured it seriously as the season developed.

On the other hand, the importance to the Sindhi cultivator is very great. 100,000 bales will bring to the Province a sum varying from £1,000,000 to £1,500,000 according as the price per lb. fluctuates from 6d. to 9½d., while the whole land revenue of Sind is less than £700,000.

The question of the immediate expansion of cotton cultivation in the current year was discussed by the Inspector-General of Agriculture, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, the Colonization Officer and myself in Sind last October, and it was decided that it was advisable to restrict the cultivation to such area as could be effectively supervised in order to introduce a knowledge of the Egyptian methods of cultivation which the Deputy Director considers essential to its success. 50 tons of seed were imported from Egypt, and 6,000 acres of cotton are reported to have been sown. If the season should prove as unfavourable as the last, some 2,000 bales of cotton may be secured, but with a normal season the outturn may amount to from 4 to 6 thousands bales.

This fact is now well known to all persons interested in cotton in Bombay, Karachi and Ahmedabad, and it is to be hoped that their mutual competition will enable the cultivators to secure considerably higher prices this year. In my opinion the most effectual means of achieving this end would be the co-operation of the land-holders in forwarding their consignment for sale to Bombay. I am in correspondence with the Commissioner in Sind and the Colonization Officer regarding the organization of such co-operation, and Mr. Chatfield, the Colonization Officer, has expressed his confidence that he will be able to carry out this measure.

The following are extracts from the Resolution passed by Government on the subject:

The Director's report has been perused with great interest. The results obtained from the cultivation of Egyptian cotton in Sind during the season of 1905 have not realised to the full the high expectations which were originally formed, either as to yield or the price obtainable. The deficiency of outturn was apparently due, first to the unfavourable character of the season, which was characterised by unusual prevalence of hot winds followed by abnormal winter cold, and secondly and perhaps more largely, to the very partial adoption by the Sindhi zamindar of the Egyptian methods of cultivation which are far more expensive and laborious than the indegenous methods to which he is accustomed. When those methods were perused, the yield is understood to have been generally satisfactory. Their general adoption will doubtless extend. But having regard both to the habits and to the resources of the Sindhi zaminder, and especially to the quantity and quality of the labour at his command, there can be little doubt that considerable time will elapse before the imperfect indigenous methods are supplanted by the Egyptian. Patience and persuasion, together with demonstration of the greater remunerativeness of Egyptian methods, will be required for some time to come before the outturns obtained in that favoured country can be regularly secured in Sind.

The prices obtained seem to have been considerably lower than was hoped. But the Governor-in-Council is unable to see that they were lower than was reasonable under the special circumstances of the case. It was impossible, for obvious reasons, for Government to buy up the whole crop and dispose of it in England. Such a course, moreover, would have been extremely unsatisfactory to cotton merchants doing business in India. The only practicable course was to rely on the Indian market. But there was no expert valuer on the spot to inform the cotton merchants of the true value of the product, and it was impossible, owing to the small quantity of the crop and to the difficulties of collecting and marketing it, to induce the majority of firms to make arrangements for purchase. That it was purchased in any large quantity was due mainly to the enterprise of a single firm who gave for it prices comparing not unsatisfactorily with the valution reported by Mr. Fletcher. It is true that sample bales obtained considerably higher prices in Liverpool. But Government are by no means prepared to affirm that the prices offered by the firm were unreasonably low in the circumstances. On the contrary, some acknowledgment is due to that firm for its enterprise and readiness to come forward. At the same time Government trust that with the assurance obtained from Liverpool of the high quality of the cotton, and the larger quantity to be grown in the current season, better prices will be secured and more buyers will come forward. Every effort should be made by the Director and the Local officers to enable the zamindars to be brought in touch with intending buyers. The reported reluctance of the local "Bania" to buy or advance against the standing crop will prove far from disadvantageous, if means can be devised for enabling and inducing the cultivator by means of the co-operation alluded to by Mr. Lawrence to market his crop without the intervention of any middleman.

It appears that the cultivator received on the average some Rs. 45 per acre, which is no doubt a very fair return, and it is satisfactory that the cultivation of 6,000 acres of the crop should have been secured during the current season. The success attained over this substantial area will have a potent influence on the future of the crop, and until the result is seen it is impossible to conjecture whether the Director's careful estimate of an ultimate production of 100,000 bales within the Jamrao area can be counted on or not. The Governor-in-Council is inclined to think that this will largely depend on the yields obtained with the indigenous system of cultivation or some slight and easy modification of it. As already remarked, considerable time and demonstration will be needed before the more strenuous and expensive Egyptian methods are adopted by the Sindhi zamindar.

In the meanwhile the Governor-in-Council trusts that the energy and care bestowed on this exceedingly large and important experiment will be fully maintained. The co-operation of all classes of officers is essential, alike in the Agricultural, Revenue and Irrigation Departments. Government cordially acknowledge the heartiness of that co-operation in the past, but desire to impress the paramount necessity of its continuance.

The matter is specially commended to the attention of the Commissioner in Sind as one of supreme importance to the province. For there can be no doubt that the ultimate success and permanent establishment of Egyptian cotton as one of the principal crops in Middle Sind will be most powerful, if not a determining, factor in justifying the heavy expenditure required for any extension of perennial flow irrigation on a large scale, a boon which will add incalculably to the productiveness and resources of Sind.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE *Bombay Gazette* OF JULY 9, 1856.]

SUBJOINED will be found a list of the members and office bearers of our new Natural History Society, which we rejoice to find natives joining with so much alacrity. If they cannot at present share in the socialities they will enjoy perhaps even more than their English brethren, the excursions and discussions. In reference to the former of these, there appears at present to be some misapprehension which it may be as well to have explained away. The fundamental feature in the organization of the Society, is that it leaves every one to act entirely according to his own notion or convenience. A point or points where members may meet, and where some official specially acquainted with the locality will act the part of expositor and guide, will be indicated some days before each meeting, when it will be perfectly optional for parties to excurse or not as they may think fit. They may excurse or not dine with the Society, they may dine without having excursed or they may join the meeting in the evening without either preliminary, or may take what share in the arrangement that suits them best. One thing only is fixed, that at the place of meeting all manner of curious things that can be collected, whether alive or dead, all sorts of pictures and representations connected with Natural History, every thing in fact most likely to attract the lover of nature, will be set forth for the inspection of those desiring to examine them, accompanied by a liberal amount of discourse and discussion, in which any one may share. The great object is to promote the prosecution of Natural History, and increase the taste for the study rather than to extend the boundaries of the science, the condition for membership is to be a lover of Nature rather than a Nuturalist. At a preliminary held on Friday the 4th July, for the organisation of the Bombay Natural History Society, the following list of members was laid upon the table:—Thomas L. Jenkins, Esq.; Dr. Buist, L.L.D.; J. Campbell, Esq.; H. Scott, Esq.; Dr. Peet; T. R. Watt, Esq.; W. W. Robertson Esq., C.S.; Captain C. Ponsonby; Professor Sinclair; W. C. Sillar, Esq.; Dr. Bhawoo Dajee; Mungaldas Nathoobhoy Esq.; Dr. E. I. Downes.; G. Mitchell, Esq.; Dr. G. R. Ballingal; J. N. Fleming, Esq.; G. Steel, Esq.; Dr. J. L. Sylvester; J. B. Lane, Esq.; Dr. Don; J. Parsons Esq.; C. F. Collier, Esq.; Professor A. G. Fraser; Venaikrao Vassudeo, Esq.; Narayen Deenanathjee, Esq.; Narayen Dajee, Esq. Resolves.—That the following gentlemen be elected office bearers to the Society:—Honorary President Dr. A. Leith; President Dr. Don; Council T. L. Jenkins, Esq.; Dr. Peet; Dr. Buist; Dr. Downes; Professor Sinclair; Dr. Ballingal; Secretary W. F. Hunter, Esq.

We are favoured a day or two since with a view of an animal rarely seen in Bombay however intimate one might get with the variety in the remote jungles. The animal we refer to is the ant-eater tribe, and was lately forwarded from Poona to Bombay by Mr. William Walker of the Railway at whose bungalow at Chinchpoogli it was when we saw it.

We yesterday alluded to the interruption to instruction at the Grant Medical College caused by the Professors having to attend the Supreme Court; we adverted to the use that a Medical Officer's inspection of the more secluded parts of the native town might be to the public, and thus showed how the Government might have a responsible agent for the sanitary arrangements of Bombay; and we doubt not that our suggestions will receive that attention which these two subjects demand. We now will endeavour to point out another way in which the public may be served, arising from our conviction, that however much Sir Matthew Sausse was justified in imposing on Dr. Haines the fine of Rs. 320 for delivering a lecture in the Grant Medical College, when he should have been in attendance at the Court, it is not wise to detain Medical men at the Court longer than is necessary; and, that if there are any services of which the public should be deprived for obtaining the ends of justice, those of Medical men should be the very last.

DE CARRO TESTIMONIAL.—The Committee of the Worshipful the Bench of the Justices of the town of Bombay, by their Joint Secretaries, appointed to obtain, collect and transmit contributions to the Chevalier Jean De Carro hereby notify that they have had the pleasure to forward through Government the sum of £200 to the Venerable Physician who was chiefly instrumental in bringing Vaccination to India, and that they have received an acknowledgment from Dr. De Carro of the receipt of £100 by an original letter.

RUBBER IN BOMBAY.

Experimental Cultivation at Bassein.

The Government of Bombay has issued correspondence on the subject of the experimental cultivation of rubber including a proposal of the Director of Agriculture which is approved. The following is the correspondence:—

Mr. G. A. Gammie, Economic Botanist, writes on May 24:—With reference to the order to draw out a scheme for rubber experiments in the Bassein garden, I have the honour to forward the accompanying notes on the chief rubber-producing plants now in cultivation in the tropics and details of the trials commenced in the above-mentioned garden.

In addition, I beg to state that I have submitted a number of rubber-like substances from various indigenous and naturalised plants yielding *latex* in this Presidency for analysis to Mr. D. Hooper, but, so far, not one has been found to be of commercial value.

The communication concludes with the following notes on chief rubber yielding plants:—

Ficus elastica, India or *Assam* rubber.—The distribution of this plant is thus given in the Flora of British India: "In damp forests at the base of the Sikkim Himalaya eastwards, the Kharia Hills, Assam, Burma and Perak, Malayan Archipelago."

In the first stage of its life it is an epiphyte, the seed, deposited by a bird, germinating in the fork of a tree, sometimes at a great height from the ground. Its roots gradually increasing in length, ultimately reach the soil. These becoming enormously thicker and larger gradually envelope the host which is ultimately killed, and the rubber tree then appears to have grown independently. The branches become long and spreading. They send down aerial roots, which when they fix themselves into the soil, thicken and act as props. An India rubber tree in a favourable situation eventually covers a very large area.

In the Assam plantations reproduction from seed has been the most satisfactory method, but in Western India, although the trees yield fruits, we have no instances of a seed germinating. Further experiments more carefully conducted are in progress to determine this point. Propagation by cuttings and by "goottee" has given the best results so far. Planting at 35 feet apart is said to be sufficient, and this is the most suitable for Bombay in my opinion.

In Bombay a tree would probably be 25 years old before it is fit for tapping.

As regards climate and soil the tree naturally exists under a minimum rainfall of 70 inches, well distributed throughout the year and with the air perennially humid.

Except in Kanara and the South Konkan, we have no conditions approaching this, so that in planting in other districts we should contrive to keep the plants within reach of water.

The quality of the soil is not an important consideration providing it be well drained.

Arrangements have been made to put out a few specimens of this tree in the Bassein garden. There are already a number growing well in Thana. It thrives moderately well in the Deccan in the vicinity of water, although its growth is very slow, and from an analysis made by Mr. Hooper it appears that the rubber is of good quality.

The Bassein garden, on the whole, offers a suitable site for this experiment. The unfavourable factors may possibly be the long period of dry weather with deficient humidity and undue proximity to the sea.

Hevea Braziliensis, Para rubber.—The native home of this tree, the Brazilian province of Para, just beyond the Equator, is said to have a very uniform climate, with a mean temperature 81° Fahr, and an average annual rainfall of 69 to 90 inches. The air is very moist.

The tree has been proved to adapt itself to various climates, and has been successfully grown at moderate elevations under a lighter rainfall. In Ceylon it is found to yield in paying quantities, on different soils, up to 2,700 feet. The temperature best suited for its cultivation lies between 74° and 94° Fahr, and the rainfall over 80 inches to 150 inches.

The trees require a fairly good soil in sheltered positions, and are hardy enough to thrive even on swampy flats in Brazil, but are said to develop poorly on similar soils in Ceylon and in districts where the rainfall is insufficient, the deficiency can be met by irrigation. The plant refuses to grow in the Deccan, being killed by the low night temperature prevailing in the cold weather.

The best distance for planting is said to be 15 feet apart.

The seeds are germinated in nurseries, and the seedlings sometimes attain the height of 10 feet in a year. Tapping is commenced when the trees are seven years old.

The Konkan and Kanara in general seem to offer suitable conditions for the cultivation of this, the most valuable of the rubber plants.

Castilloa elastica, the Central American rubber.—A native of Mexico, Columbia, Equador and the whole of the Central America. In Ceylon *Castilloa* is recommended to be grown at an elevation of 1,000 to 1,500 feet. At sea-level it refuses to grow after reaching a height of 10 to 15 feet. The best conditions of climate are alternating wet and dry seasons, and a constantly humid climate suitable for Para is not desirable. *Castilloa* enjoys drought and can exist for some months without rain. Its growth is rapid, reaching 30 feet in 3 or 4 years. An important consideration in its cultivation is that it requires a very deep, well drained, rich soil. In shallow or badly drained soil it will not grow to pay, and it is advisable to grow it fully exposed to the sun and not under shade. The distance apart in planting should not be less than 10 feet. Tapping cannot be safely commenced until after the sixth year, when the plant flowers. A seven year old tree should yield a minimum of 1 1-2 pound of pure rubber, and after 25 years at least 15 to 20 pounds should be obtained annually. There are said by Dr. C. D. Weber to be three varieties of *Castilloa*, differing thus:—

"*Alba.—Castilloa elastica alba* produces a thick, creamy milk. It is the hardiest of all *Castilloa* trees, and suffers very little from the tapping operation. It also yields the greatest quantity of rubber. The bark of this variety is white, with a distinct yellowish or pinkish cast.

"*Negra.—Castilloa elastea negria* is characterised by a very rough dark bark. It yields very rapidly a thin milk producing a good rubber, but the tree in tapping easily bleeds to death.

"*Rubra.—Castilloa elastica rubra* has a reddish bark, which is very smooth, thin and brittle, nor does it show the longitudinal furrows which are noticeable in the two first named trees. This variety yields a very small quantity of milk, but the rubber obtained from it is very good. The tree is common all over Central America, and I am afraid that in a number of instances it was this tree which was planted instead of the white *Castilloa*. Indeed, Kosschney is inclined to think that it is this variety with which the experiments in the Botanical Gardens of Ceylon and Java were made which gave such discouraging results.',

The best kind of *Castilloa*, however, appears to be grown in Ceylon.

The prospects of *Castilloa* cultivation in this Presidency are not encouraging. I have two plants in deep river alluvium (an excellent soil) at the Ganeshkhind Garden which simply remain alive.

Manihot Glaziorii, Ceara rubber.—A native of Brazil, flourishing best in a dry soil and refusing to grow in wet land. It is said to yield at two years of age, and lately some one has advocated growing it closely in fields to obtain an annual crop by destructive tapping. It is a tree of very rapid growth, sometimes attaining the height of 10 to 12 feet in the first season. If the seeds are sown in moderately good, well drained soil at the commencement of a favourable rainy season, the resulting plants will at the end of the season be sufficiently established to require no further attention. They are deciduous during the greater part of the dry season, and irrigation during this time is distinctly harmful to the plants. There is no reason why this rubber should not be grown everywhere in the Bombay Presidency, and a recent analysis of its rubber from plants grown in Poona by Mr. Hooper proves that the quantity is satisfactory.

Of indigenous or naturalised species in this Presidency the only species which is of promise is a creeper *Cryptostegia grandiflora*. This requires no attention and is capable of existing in the poorest and dryest soils. A report on a sample of the rubber of this is awaited from the Imperial Institute. The plant is fit for tapping in 3 to 4 years, but the yield of *latex* is decidedly poor.

Proposed experiments in the garden at Bassein.—A number of seeds of each of the following species and varieties have already been sown in pits 12 feet apart on a plot of well drained ground:—

Castilloa elastica, Hevea Braziliensis, Manihot Glaziorii [Kullar, Parson's black, Parson's grey, and Bekki Koliy varieties], *Cryptostegia grandiflora.*

A small number of plants of each of these varieties has also been planted out, 12 feet a part. A number of seeds are being germinated in pots so that the plants can afterwards be tested under various conditions in different parts of the garden. Plants of *Ficus elastica* will be put out during the rains.

A few plants also of *Kicksia Africana* will be put out at the same time, although it is not considered pratically useless as a rubber-producing plant. Seeds and plants of other species are being applied for, but the above are really all that will repay their trial.

BY THE WAY.

TRONDHJEM.

TRONDHJEM, where the coronation of King Haakon VII, and Queen Maud of Norway took place, was anciently the Norwegian capital and Royal residence, but it lost that high position at the union of the country with Sweden. The memory of its former status is perpetuated, however, by its name, which signifies "the Seat of the Throne." The glory of Trondhjem is its cathedral. Externally, however, it is not particularly imposing, but on entering the cathedral the different epochs of its architecture—Norman, Byzantine, and Gothic—come upon one with startling effect, and the noble proportions of the arches and the beautiful work in some of the small chapels give an indication of what the edifice must have been at one period of its history. Apart from its associations with the coronations of the Kings of Norway, Trondhjem Cathedral used to be famous for its shrine of St. Olaf, to which pilgrims came from all parts of Europe. Nowadays it is justly renowned for the superb white marble figure of the Saviour (placed over the altar), which Thorvaldsen presented to it.

MR. DAVITT'S LAST LETTER TO AUSTRALIA.

This week's mail brings the last letter written by the late Michael Davitt to the Irish-Australian weekly journal of which he was the Dublin correspondent. Its concluding paragraph is pathetic and unconsciously prophetic. After mentioning that this correspondence had covered a period of twenty-three years, he added: "Having just completed my sixtieth year, I cannot expect to continue, what has been to me an agreeable source of intercourse, for a further quarter of a century." Still, he hoped his "talks about Ireland to her friends at the Antipodes" would go on for some little time longer. He describes Mr. Bryce as "an able man in every sense, full of a ripened experience in public life; a warm sympathiser with racial nationalism everywhere; a progressive reformer; a writer and an authority of acknowledged eminence on international systems, and a fearless and outspoken Home Ruler."

MAPUMULO.

Mapumulo, the scene of one of the latest incidents in the Natal native rebellion, is a mountainous and rugged district forming part of Victoria Country in Natal. It is situated between the tea-growing district of Kearsney, on the coast, and Greytown, on the north-west. It has always been a turbulent portion of the Colony as regards its native population, and it may be remembered that the kraals of the chief Gobizembe in this location were recently shelled by Colonel Leuchars. The store which has been looted is one of the usual type found in the Kaffir locations, the chief articles of trade with the natives being blankets, beads, and cutlery. A considerable trade has also sprung up in treacle-selling, which is obtained from sugar factories on the coast.

THE FINEST COLLECTION OF WILLOWS.

The collection of willows at Kew is a very extensive one—probably, indeed, the richest in existence. It was some time ago, we learn from the *Kew Bulletin*, transferred to the margins of the lake, where, for the most part, it still remains. No place, of course, is so well adapted for the cultivation of willows as one by the side of water. But for so large number of species, varieties, and hybrids as is grown at Kew, more room is needed than the lake affords, without completely shrouding its banks. The picturesque features of the lake at Kew, however, are so delightful and so generally admired that it would be a pity to obscure them in any way. For these reasons it has been decided to found a new Salicetum. It is to occupy a belt of ground in the Queen's Cottage Ground extending from near the Isleworth Ferry Gate to the Old Deer Park.

A BLIND JUDGE.

The call of Mr. McWilliam, a gentleman afflicted with blindness, to the Bar at Sydney will bring to recollection the circumstance that Mr. Pennefather, who was one of the Barons of the Irish Court of Exchequer from 1821 till 1859, was for the last fifteen years of his judicial career wholly bereft of sight. He, however, was able to discharge his judicial duties with efficiency, and on one occasion only was his depreciation of sight a matter of obvious embarrassment to him on the Bench. He was trying a case in which a man was charged with writing a threatening letter, and on a comparison of the writing of the threatening letter with the writing of a document admittedly in the prisoner's handwriting the prisoner, who was defending himself, requested that his lordship would examine both the documents and form his own conclusion.

THE SUN NOT BURNED OUT.

It has been stated by such authorities as Kelvin, Newcomb, and Ball that the future of the sun's activity will be comparatively short—not more than 10,000,000 years—and some have even suggested that the sun's activity already shows signs of waning. So far is this from being the case (writes Mr. T. J. J. See in the June *Atlantic*), that only one-fourth of our supply of energy has been expended, and three-fourths are yet in store for the future life of the planetary system. This opens up to our contemplation a decidedly refreshing view of the future, and will give renewed hope to all who believe that the end of mundane progress is not yet in sight. Not only should the future possibilities of scientific progress be vastly extended, but there will, in all probability, be the most ample time for the further development of the races of beings inhabiting this planet. According to this view, the evolution of our earth is still in its infancy, with the zenith of its splendour far in the future.

THE WORD "DUMA."

Mr. A. L. Mayhew, in *Notes and Queries*, has an interesting note on this word. It is, it seems, one of those interesting culture-terms which Russia has borrowed from her Scandinavian neighbours. Vigfusson tells us in his dictionary that *domr* was an important term in Icelandic law, meaning a court of judgment, the body of judges, the court of law. It was in this sense that the word was introduced, with other Swedish words, into Russia, and hence the present political meaning of the Russian "Duma"—namely, an assembly of councillors, met to pronounce their *doom* or judgment—a far finer term, in Mr. Mayhew's opinion, than our word "Parliament," a talking-shop.

A NEW SMOKER'S PEST.

The cigarette beetle, the *Country Gentlemen* states is not much to look at, but the ingenuity with which it, will drive its little tunnels through the weed and the paper of the cigarette is worthy of one the handsomest species of its tribe. The enterprise of this little insect imparts to a box of Egyptain cigarettes precisely that punctured, worm-eaten appearance which is much treasured by the manufacturer of spurious Chippendale, but as displayed in a cigarette seems simply so much cleverness wasted. The correct method of dealing with this youthful tobacco-lover is said to be fumigate him with carbon bisulphide.

THE LANGUAGE OF COLOUR.

[In a lecture on soul colours Mrs. Effie Bathe announces that auric colours correspond with emotions and gives a list of shades and their equivalents.]

Black denotes hatred;
White, innocence;
Grey, nervous pessimism;
Brown, honesty;
Terra-cotta, habitual drunkard;
Scarlet, self-interested love;
Red, true love;
Vermilion, volcanic temperament;
Rose, self-sacrifice;
Yellow, intellect;
Grey-green, deceit;
Blue, a church-goer;
Indigo, dignity;
Violet, spiritual supremacy.

Yes, I love you, though you doubt me,
And my soul with passion glows,
Though you tell me I am scarlet,
Yet my auric shade is rose;
When we parted on thy doorstep
At the close of Saturday,
Haply I became vermilion,
Haply you were somewhat grey.

On the morrow, dear, I sought thee,
With an aching heart and true,
In thy seat beneath the organ,
For I know that thou art blue;
But thy mother sat alone there,
With an indigo serene,
And my heart rebelled in anger,
Chiding thee with greyish-green.

The words had come between us,
Folks have tried to hold us back,
Tried to turn your auric violet
By their sneers to auric black;
Whispering that you have got a
Lover who will drag you down,
Swearing I am terra-cotta,
Though my character is brown.

But thy clear and sunny yellow
Will reject what they have said,
You must know that I'm a fellow
Who is thoroughly in red.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

QUEEN MARGHERITA ON RACE SUICIDE.

Queen Margherita of Italy is emphatically not on the side of those who hold advanced theories of women's rights. In an interview in this week's *Gentlewoman* she put her opinions on record in no uncertain terms. "I am absolutely opposed to any extravagant theories of what is called the emancipation of women," she said. "In whatever condition of life a woman may be placed her first duty is the negative one of not giving up the qualities that distinguish her sex. Above all, she should guard against developing the traits of men. A blending of ancient reserve with modern independence would give us the ideal woman." Her Majesty believes in large families. How else, she asked, is a nation to progress except through its people? A childless family is incomplete. There is a poetry and a pathos about childhood which appeal to every right-hearted woman. Most women, though they may not be able to put this idea into words, feel it. They have the maternal instinct. Hence the remoteness of race suicide. "Women show their intellectuality by rearing healthy and great children, just as much as they do by writing books or painting pictures. The wife who deliberately refuses to bring children into the world must have something wrong with her moral make-up. I am very pleased to know that there is a movement in the United States in favour of large families, and that the President has put himself upon record as favouring them. European women have begun to look for light to their sisters of the United States."

"WHAT DO THESE WOMEN WANT?"

The *Morning Post*:—"What is the nature of the 'social equity and justice' desired by the Feminist Congress held in Paris and claiming to represent ten million women? If the delegates there could have their will with society what would they do with it, how reshape it? . . . In all seriousness, what do these ten million women want, and want most? The distinctive features in the position of women to-day are of two main types. On the one hand, they are excluded entirely from certain privileges of a political character, and more or less completely from many professions and occupations for which, whether or not equally fitted with men, they are certainly not wholly unfitted. It is to this class of grievance that champions of women's rights appear to devote most of their attention: to securing for instant admission to practice at the Bar, degrees at the older Universities, greater opportunities in all occupations, and the Parliamentary vote. They desire to be as men are. On the other hand, women's own peculiar occupation, that of bringing up the next generation in the State, is in its economic relations—that is to say, when regarded as a means of obtaining a livelihood—very badly arranged indeed. Even those who sympathise with the general enfranchisement of women in the direction of assimilation to men by admission to all occupations and privileges, may well feel that this second difficulty is much greater, and is far more worth protesting about than is the Parliamentary vote. For in this, women's main occupation, there is no payment for the work done at all; there is simply economic dependence upon a husband. In so far as a woman can be said to make the bringing up of a family her livelihood, it is generally true that the more work she has the worse the livelihood, the smaller, the remuneration. The poor man's wife does infinitely more and receives infinitely less than the wife of the rich man. There is no adjustment of reward to services at all in this most illogical arrangement under which the most indispensable business of the race is conducted. For the sake of this and other illogicalities the hyper-logical writers of Utopias have to a man condemned the institution of the family. This particular illogicality has led the latest, and in some ways the most conservative of such writers—Mr. H. G. Wells—to make the suggestion that the business of bringing up the next generation should be put on an economic basis by being recognised by the State as a public service entitling those who perform it to sufficient reward to make them independent. Subject to this all else could remain as at present. Why do not the feminists turn more of their attention to this side of the question? It is not practical politics, but it is an infinitely more important question than that of the vote or of admission to the Bar. For admission to all occupations will not help women in this respect. The business of bringing up a family practically excludes all other ways of getting a livelihood, whether now open to women or not. The economic dependence of the mother must remain unless motherhood itself is put on some other economic basis."

"DANCE OF THE SHIRT-WAISTS."

A novel dance has just taken place in a London suburb, and has caused a mild sensation in fashionable circles. Ladies were requested to appear in shirt-waist suits only, and gentlemen in white flannels. According to the invitation cards the shirt-waists were to be in red, white, or blue, and the attendant gentlemen were to wear their lady's colours in belt, tie, and alpaca coat. The ball-room was decorated in these three colours. The supper was served on the lawn in striped tents (red, white, and blue), and the floral decorations were poppies, narcissi, and cornflowers.

APPEAL AGAINST AN INCOME TAX COLLECTOR.

A Mamlatdar and a Ghee Seller.

THE Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, presiding at the Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, have disposed of an application for revision, made by Parikh Chaganlal Kalidas, of an order passed, under Section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code, by Mr. J. E. Husbands, Assistant Collector and Income Tax Collector of Kaira in February last, directing that criminal proceedings be taken against the applicant, and that the papers of his case be transferred to the First Class Magistrate, Mr. Lakhia. Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the applicant.

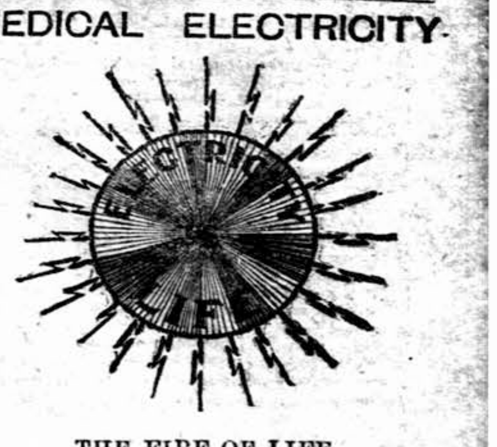
It appeared that the Mamlatdar ordered the applicant, an inhabitant of Sanalia, in Taluka Nadiad, to pay Rs. 35 for income tax for the year commencing 1st April 1905. Against that order the applicant made an application in June 1905 to Mr. Husbands, the Collector of Income Tax, praying for a reduction of the tax, and alleging that his income came to Rs. 870 from all sources, namely from land, interest, and grocery business, which included ghee, etc. That too was not the real income: it was simply put down in the books. In the appeal conducted by applicant's vakil, it was contended that the ghee was received on account of the monies due to applicant from his customers; and that could not make him a trader in ghee. In Mr. Husbands' opinion, the argument depended largely on the scale of the transactions. If odd amounts were taken and disposed of, the answer might have been made honestly, although it was of course false. For, in such cases, payment was only taken in kind on the prospect of further profit. In this case, it was alleged by the Mamlatdar that the appellant dealt in ghee wholesale; and the fact that his supplies came from his debtors was therefore really immaterial. It was also said that the appellant kept a large number of buffaloes, and the ghee from these animals could hardly be said to be recovered from the debtors. It was alleged that the applicant did not mean to deceive the court by keeping back any books. This, Mr. Husbands said, was not believable if the applicant's trade was on such an extensive scale, as the Mamlatdar reported. The papers were therefore ordered to be sent to Mr. Lakhia for the institution of criminal proceedings.

It was contended for the applicant before their lordships that the lower court had no jurisdiction to proceed under Section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as the Income Tax Collector was not a court within the meaning of that section. Further, the order was bad inasmuch as the lower court did not comply with the provisions of Section 476. There was nothing to show that the lower court had reason to believe that an offence falling under Section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code had been committed by the applicant. The lower court erred in taking the argument of the pleader as a statement on oath by the applicant. The order was bad in law, inasmuch as it was based on the ex parte report of the Mamlatdar without any sworn evidence to support it.

Their lordships declined to interfere at the present stage of the proceedings.

SALISBURY PLAIN has been selected by the Army Council as the centre of training for the Cavalry arm; and the School of Instruction for Cavalry and Yeomanry, now temporarily located at Netheravon, is at once to be enlarged to meet the greater needs of the service. On August 1 next each cavalry regiment at home, South Africa, and Egypt, except the 14th Hussars, is to detail an officer to atten[illegible] the Netheravon school. Any officer who is fo[illegible]nd on arrival at the cavalry school to be deficie[illegible]t in professional or educational knowledge will [illegible]e sent back to his regiment. In this connection, [illegible]e attention of officers commanding is to be d[illegible]wn to the impending abolition of the appointm[illegible]nt of Riding Master, and to the necessity of sen[illegible]ing officers to the school who are likely to become [illegible] efficient Instructors in Equitation, Horsemanship [illegible], etc., for duty in their own riding schools.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.



THE FIRE OF LIFE.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR OTHERS CAN BE DONE FOR YOU!

You certainly feel that you are not the man you should be, that you lack life's principal element nerve-force. Then why not ask my advice? Judge by what it has done for others:—

GYA:
12TH SEPTEMBER 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN,

DEAR SIR,

For the benefit of suffering humanity, I deem it my duty to give publicity to my experience with your wonderful appliance.

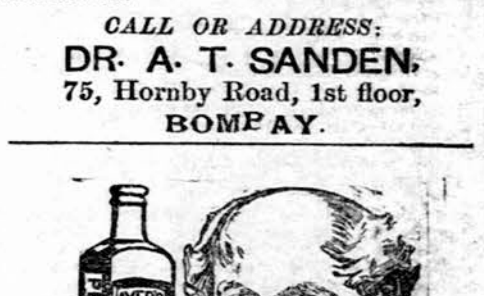
I suffered from Spermatorrhœa for about 4 or 5 years, tried all sorts of medicine, all of which failed to do me any good. I then got your HERCULEX, and by using it according to your directions, I am glad to say that I am now entirely cured. It has put new life into me, and the benefit it has done to my nervous system is simply marvellous. The belt has also cured me of my habitual constipation and put all other organs in proper working order. I strongly recommend it to everybody.

Thanking you for all the interest shown in my case.

I am, yours truly,
(Sd.) JUGESHWAR LALL,
ZAMINDAR.

Do not procrastinate. The little ills of to-day become the big ones of to-morrow. All consultations are free. If you cannot call, my interesting works on Electrical treatment will be mailed you free on receipt of your name, and address.

CALL OR ADDRESS:
DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.



For coughs and colds.

"A friend in need is a friend indeed." Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is just such a friend. Never be without it. It will prove a good friend when you have a fresh cold, bringing immediate relief. You will find it equally true in old colds, bronchitis, whooping-cough, asthma.

If you will use

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

for an irritable throat or weak lungs, you will find it "the best friend in the world." It acts as a strong tonic, clearing up the throat, giving tone to the relaxed tissues, and greatly strengthening the lungs.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them and of so-called "Genuine Cherry Pectoral." Be sure you get AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

Put up in large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Everything about California Syrup of Figs is pleasant—taste, appearance, action, and results. It does not gripe, irritate, or incommode in any way, but just simply and effectually assists the organs to perform their functions with healthful and natural regularity, and its use may be discontinued as soon as the system is properly relieved and cleansed.

Of all Chemists, [illegible] sizes.

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TRADE MARK

BIG G

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.

Circular mailed on request.

MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
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A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT.

The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather.

Rose's Lime Juice supplies the Beverage that most completely quenches the thirst, that cools the blood, that fortifies the system against the fiercest heat of the sun.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL

HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT.

The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather.

Insist on having ROSE'S in the original embossed bottles, and not one of its many spurious imitations which are made either from cheap Lemon Juice, or are conspicuous by the absence of the pure juice of the Lime Fruit.

SERVICE NOTES.

AN appointment of considerable interest is that of Captain Reginald Bacon "to the Victory, for the Dreadnought." The selection of the first Captain of this ship is a matter of great interest. The Dreadnought is sufficiently advanced towards completion to enable him to superintend the fitting out, and the selection is in every way admirable. Captain Bacon's appointment is peculiarly appropriate in view of the fact that he was Naval Assistant to the First Sea Lord when the design of the ship had its inception, Captain Bacon has certainly been extremely fortunate since he laid the foundation of his career in Egypt and added to his reputation by the success, which he devoted himself, of the development of the British submarine service. From the moment that the Admiralty decided to construct submarine boats, Captain Bacon made this branch of naval construction peculiarly his own, and, in association with Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, worked out a number of improvements which have added greatly to the serviceability of the latest and largest class which are now passing into the flotillas. Since December 20th last he has been in command of the battleship Irresistible in the Mediterranean, and now, on July 2nd, he will join the Victory, in order to supervise the last stages of the Dreadnought and put her through her trials late in the present summer, afterwards taking her to sea in full commission.

If we are correct in surmising that Captain Bacon will take the Dreadnought to sea when she is placed in full commission about eight months hence, it is evident that the admiral who is to succeed Sir William May in command of the Atlantic Fleet must already have been selected by the Admiralty, and probably the service will make a shrewd guess as to who the new Commander-in-Chief is to be. Admiral May has had the Atlantic fleet since it was formed from the Channel fleet, and considerably strengthened in February of last year, and actually took over the command on March 1st, so that presumably he will haul down his flag about the time when the Dreadnought, after possibly a short period in the Reserve at Devonport, goes to sea with a full complement and the new Admiral breaks his flag on board. Certainly Sir William May has fully justified the confidence of the Admiralty in selecting him for the Command of this important fleet. Since he took up his appointment he has been well supported by the captains and officers generally, with the result that the fleet has achieved great distinction in gunnery and other tests. It has fallen to his lot to hold the command during a somewhat awkward time, because it is common knowledge that in view of the crowded character of Gibraltar the fleet's presence there for considerable periods was not particularly welcome, especially to the military authorities. No doubt, largely owing to Admiral May's advice, the decision has now been arrived at to permit the Atlantic fleet to spend some of its time at Berehaven, and every year, if circumstances permit, general leave will be given at English ports so as to enable officers and men to see their friends. Consequently the new Commander-in-Chief will take over the Command under more favourable circumstances, and in future years officers and men of the force will, it is believed, have less reason to complain of the facilities afforded them for recreation when on leave.

Apparently the groupings of the Red and Blue fleets will not hold good during the latter stage of the manœuvres, and so it may be assumed that the strength of the contending forces in battleships, cruisers, and small craft will soon be made known by the Admiralty. It will be evident that the realistic value of the last stage must largely depend upon the relative strength of the Red and Blue fleets. It would be unreasonable, for instance, for the Intelligence Department to assume that British shipping would be attacked by a single maritime Power. Such an eventuality is not impossible, but it is not sufficiently probable to be worth testing in these manœuvres, which will doubtless be based upon the idea of a coalition of two navies being opposed to our own. At present no two navies can boast nearly so many cruisers as our own, and, although in the view of Sir E. Fremantle and other authorities, we are dificient in this type of warship, the Intelligence Department will be fully entitled to allow for our preponderence in framing the general idea and allocating cruisers to each side. There is another point which we hope has been fully considered by the framers of the plan. Are captured merchant ships to be carried into port by prize crews? If not, there will be no real test of the chances of recapture, and that was an important element in the old wars. There may be insuperable difficulties, but we hope not. In some respects, of course, realism goes by the board. Merchant ships, for example, are to carry their navigation lights, even when approaching hostile cruisers. In war, no lights would probably be displayed.

The tentative proposals which have been put forward for national disarmament do not find any echo among the military nations of the Continent, a fact of which the present Government may advisedly take note. M. Klotz, who has studied such questions profoundly, and was the Rapporteur on the last French Army Budget, has thrown cold water upon the whole scheme. He says that recent events, and particularly the difficulty in Morocco, with the application of a new system of service in the French army, give to this question of disarmament a special interest. But those who speak in favour of disarmament forget the enormous sacrifices which have been made in French since 1870 to complete and perfect war material, to constitute reserve stores and to place the country in a situation to repel aggression. And, says M. Klotz, when all has been done, and when France possesses an instrument of war, which, if it is not perfect, has advanced far towards perfection, and has been brought into harmony with the country from which it emanates, just at this moment a complete transformation is proposed which would place the Army in a situation inferior to that of other countries. M. Klotz paraphrases the saying of the Romans by declaring that if peace is wished France must not disarm. He speaks with excellent reason, and those who talk of reduced armaments in England should weigh well what he has said. The situation of France is in many ways analagous to our own, and it is just as unreasonable to talk of reducing the British Army as it is to contemplate reducing the army of France.

Busy work is in progress at Salisbury Plain, and something like a hundred thousand men are passing through Sir Ian Hamilton's hands. His recent experience in Manchuria has been of the utmost value, and he has been at great pains to apply the lessons in a practical manner, and particularly to inspire a new spirit in the Militia and Volunteers, the training of which has this year been of very special importance. The new system of brigading Volunteer corps is in evidence for the first time on the Plain, and there has been a division of Militia, which may be taken to represent a turning point in the training of a force that has hitherto suffered so much from want of proper recognition. The methods of attack and defence employed represent the lessons gleaned from the Russo-Japanese War and the experience of South Africa, and Sir Ian Hamilton is to be congratulated on having imparted new vigour and a new spirit to the training both of Regulars and Auxiliary Forces. The Militia and Volunteer field day recently in which 12,000 were engaged was a very successful event, and proved that the former had gained a great deal by the month's training, while the latter gave evidence of careful preparation.

Now that the conditions which govern the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament have been rendered thoroughly practical, and that the element of expense has been brought to its utmost limit, the contest, it is satisfactory to know, has become more popular than ever. There is no doubt that a great step in advance has been taken by the formation of the Army Polo Committee, of which the Inspector-General is President. The interest in this year's tournament has been lessened to some extent by the departure of the Inniskilling Dragoons for Egypt. The Inniskillings had displayed fine form wherever they had appeared since their return from South Africa, and up to the time they received sudden orders for embarkation it was thought that they had every chance of securing the championship once again. They and the 17th Lancers may be said to have shared the honours between them since 1897. But they are both on foreign service now, and are, therefore, out of the running. The Inniskillings carried off the cup in 1897, in 1899, and last year, after the 17th Lancers had won it two years in succession, and might have done so again but for the disadvantage under which they laboured when they found themselves without ponies, in consequence of official muddling the year before, when they were ordered to Egypt, to be afterwards put back from embarkation, and sent last autumn to India instead.

There are some strong teams in the list of competitors this season. Without being invidious, we may name those of the Blues, 7th Hussars, 8th Hussars, 11th Hussars, 20th Hussars, and 21st Lancers. Of the Blues it may be remarked that they are good, but not so good as they have been on previous occasions. They have lost Captain Marjoribanks, a tower of strength, he being A. D. C. to Lord Selborne in South Africa. The 7th Hussars came into the contest with a former reputation; but they are minus that excellent player, Major Wormald, who, having been promoted into the 8th Hussars, throws in his lot this time with the team of the Royal Irish, much to their satisfaction, as will readily be understood. The 8th were fairly formidable antagonists previously; they are rendered more so by this accession though strength. The 20th Hussars are unfortunately deprived of the services of Captain Lee, who has not recovered sufficiently from his accident some time ago to resume his place. The 21st Lancers have been doing admirably at Hurlingham and ought to stand out well for a high position. They would be reckoned as favourites we have reason to think, but for the fact that the 11th Hussars are spoken of as being almost unapproachable. They, be it remembered, ran the Inniskillings very close last year, and were considered by many to be quite on a par with the champions.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 9.

Both branches of the monsoon have strengthened a little and while moderately heavy rain has fallen in parts of Eastern Bengal and Assam, Rajputana, the West Coast, widespread light rain has fallen in the greater part of the rest of India. The North-West Boundary area under monsoon influence is on a line through Karrachi, Jodhpur, Manipuri, Dehra Dun and Simla. In Burma light local rain has fallen, the heaviest having been two inches at Akyab. The clouds have increased in the interior and the skies are now heavily overcast. The temperature is in excess in the Southern half of the Province and normal or in defect in the Northern half.

In North-East India and Orissa the precipitation has been nearly general. Dibrugarh reports two inches, Sibsagar, Tejpur and Gauhati, one and a half; Dhubri, two, Cherrapoonjee ten, Chittagong three, Bogra two and a half, Jalpaiguri three and a half, Darbhanga two and a half, Cuttack one and a half and Sambalpur two inches. In Orissa and the districts at the head of the Bay, the temperature is in defect; elsewhere it is generally in excess. The skies had become completely overcast in the Northern districts but in the southern the clouds have decreased. In the United Provinces the rainfall has been local and in Central India, the Central Provinces and Rajputana, excluding the Western Districts, has been nearly general. The principal amounts have been in Sutna, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Saugor one inch, Indore one and a half, Kotak two, Sambhar two and a half, Ajmer one and a half, and Mount Abu one inch. In all these areas the skies remain heavily overcast and the temperature is in defect, but in the Punjab the clouds have decreased and the skies are practically clear. The air has become damper in Central India.

On the West Coast again has been general rain with a few falls in the remainder of the Peninsula. The only heavy falls have been at Ratnagiri three and a half inches and Goa two inches. The clouds have decreased in South India and increased slightly in the Deccan. The temperature has fallen on the West Coast, and is now below the normal but elsewhere continues in excess.

Nearly general rain is probable in North-East India, Orissa, the East United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces, the West Coast, and local rain in Burma, the Central Sub-Himalayas, Rajputana and the Deccan. Some rain is possible in Gujarat.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 9TH JULY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Bhatinda.—Cloudy, but no rain. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. More rain wanted generally.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Unusually hot. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Seasonable. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Cawnpore.—Rain general over district. Has every appearance of a continued fall.

Beawar.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food grains sowing has made fair progress.

Amraoti.—Showery. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plant flourishing. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dhulia.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress. Crop prospect generally good.

Jalgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Looks like rain. Seasonable. Cotton sowing finished: seeds germinating.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Bhawnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. Seasonable. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton crop excellent and prospects much improved. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Rain much needed generally. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Rain much needed generally.

Bellary.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Beme, Captain W. J. de NGuy, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, reports having experienced wind and sea from S.W. moderate from Rangoon to Point Galle, moderate to fresh N.-W. wind and strong southerly swell to Calicut variable wind N.E. to S. as far as Oyster Island thence S.-W. winds moderate squalls with rain to port. The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Oolobaria, Captain J. W. Ross, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta met with from Colombo wind west to north-west light to moderate, equally and rainy weather throughout. The steamer Monsoori, Captain J. Honnah which arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, had strong S.-W. monsoon with high sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts	Fort, In.	Fort, Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	15	41	15	63	16	42	15	34
Monday 9th July 1903	10	15	0	00	0	46	0	62
Total	15	46	15	63	16	88	15	96
Total fall to 9th July '05	19	77	20	52	19	77	14	95
Total fall to 9th July '04	27	57	30	47	30	38	22	88

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL.

From July 8th to July 9th.	Total from June 1st to July 9th.	Total from June 1st to July 8th 1904.	Total from June 1st to July 9th 1905.
0·08	12·53	28·20	16·75

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, JULY 9TH.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Directions.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June date.
Bushire	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Jesk	29·476	SE	15	93·8	86·2	84	0·07	0·07	—0·01
Muscat	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	0·24	—0·12
Aden	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	0·00	—0·01
Lahore	29·474	Calm	7	91·4	81·3	80	0·59	1·58	—0·90
Sirsa	29·498	SSW	4	102·3	78·6	87	00·1	2·05	—0·07
Delhi	29·494	W	6	84·2	71·6	91	....	6·80	+2·48
Agra	29·489	NE	4	80·0	73·9	95	....	5·92	+2·17
Cawnpore	29·500	S	6	82·9	76·7	91	0·35	8·26	+3·37
Allahabad	29·513	W	6	82·6	77·0	82	0·34	3·83	—3·67
Jhansi	29·553	W	4	85·2	77·1	96	0·03	10·19	+2·2[illegible]
Jacobabad	29·481	S	6	117·1	84·6	64	....	0·03	—0·16
Karachi	29·519	WSW	24	89·9	81·3	84	....	1·34	+0·51
Jeypore	29·573	W	13	95·7	81·1	60	0·15	1·98	—1·44
Ajmere	29·570	NW	21	92·4	79·5	71	1·25	5·03	+1·93
Deesa	29·570	SW	25	90·3	77·4	83	1·35	1·86	—1·25
Ahmedabad	29·585	SW	10	93·2	81·1	77	....	10·39	+2·92
Bhuj	29·559	SW	32	20·1	89·0	87	....	4·43	+2·04
Jamnagar	29·567	S	31	93·0	80·2	83	....	6·98	+2·88
Dwarka	29·563	SW	30	87·3	82·3	83	....	4·08	....
Rajkot	29·566	SW	22	95·9	79·5	83	....	1·83	—1·27
Bhavnagar Para.	29·590	SW	19	96·6	81·5	68	....	7·54	+2·01
Veraval	29·591	SW	33	85·6	82·7	80	0·04	2·37	—3·35
Neemuch	29·613	WSW	21	89·5	77·2	67	....	5·21	—0·70
Indore	29·639	SE	17	86·1	73·1	78	6·06	10·61	+3·45
Saugor	29·570	SW	17	81·4	74·6	80	1·61	19·17	+9·10
Jubbulpore	29·594	W	8	82·9	74·3	87	0·77	16·35	+3·08
Hoshangabad	29·594	SW	8	87·0	75·8	84	1·24	9·80	+1·80
Khandwa	29·611	W	13	85·2	74·6	84	0·01	9·51	+2·92
Raipur	29·603	SW	11	83·1	73·4	90	....	7·52	+2·80
Nagpur	29·615	W	15	85·2	75·5	79	0·02	18·82	+9·06
Amraoti	29·656	W	1	85·6	72·8	91	0·11	10·99	+3·87
Akola	29·640	SW	12	86·0	73·3	67	0·22	7·04	+1·18
Surat	29·610	SSE	15	87·1	78·6	98	0·05	9·33	—1·87
Malegaon	29·616	WSW	16	85·9	73·3	76	....	4·62	—0·36
Bombay	29·655	W	15	87·1	81·5	81	0·01	13·38	—8·08
Poona	29·681	WSW	21	84·6	71·3	82	0·25	10·07	+4·85
Ahmednagar	29·684	SW	17	87·9	79·2	69	....	7·59	+2·25
Aurangabad	29·656	C	22	87·8	71·0	78	3·93	7·55	....
Sholapur	29·661	SW	23	91·2	75·0	69	....	4·12	—0·69
Ratnagiri	29·685	Calm	10	85·8	78·4	83	0·27	30·66	—3·19
Bijapur	29·691	WSW	15	87·9	71·2	73	0·13	4·71	+0·98
Belgaum	29·715	WSW	23	79·3	68·3	81	0·96	6·86	—2·62
Mormugao	29·721	SW	11	87·5	80·4	78	....	27·70	+1·94
Karwar	29·723	WNW	7	85·7	77·5	88	1·01	28·45	—11·44
Mangalore	29·761	W	4	85·4	74·4	86	....	29·14	—11·32
Calicut	29·764	ESE	5	86·7	76·2	90	....	19·25	—19·34
Cochin	29·785	E	M	86·3	73·2	86	....	18·56	—13·05
Bangalore	29·747	WSW	12	84·8	65·8	80	0·40	3·82	+0·41
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·681	W	10	91·3	75·2	73	....	6·83	+1·95
Masulipatam	29·664	W	7	89·0	77·1	87	....	9·66	+4·32
Bellary	29·699	W	13	97·0	75·7	60	....	5·18	+3·24
Cuddapah	29·682	NW	G	96·2	80·9	60	....	6·59	+2·98
Madras	29·669	SW	7	99·0	77·0	58	0·03	2·43	+0·20
Coimbatore	29·740	W	11	89·4	71·6	86	....	0·26	—1·48
Trichinopoly	29·707	W	8	101·1	80·3	53	....	2·42	+0·76
Nagapatam	29·689	WSW	11	101·4	81·5	53	....	2·20	+0·45
Colombo	29·769	W	11	87·0	77·0	79	....	3·67	—1·91

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H. = 0·59 (13·84); G. T. H. = 0·30 (13·81); St. G. H. = 0·49 (14·43); C. P. = 0·05 (13·38).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small.

Winds are easterly to south-easterly at Cochin, Calicut, Surat, Jubbulpore and Agra and south-westerly to north-westerly at most other places. The force has generally decreased and is fresh to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 7° in excess at Negapatam, Madras, Cuddapah, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Sholapur and 5° to 13° in defect at Indore, Jaipur, Cawnpore and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole area.

Rain.—Thirty-three stations report rain the heaviest falls being 3·71" at Ratnagiri and between one and two inches at Cochin, Karwar, Mormugao, Jubbulpore Indore and Ajmer.

Weather is favourable for rain along the West Coast.

Weather during the week ending 7th July in the Trade's region.

Pressure was in large excess of normal at Mauritius, about normal at Zanzibar and in moderate defect at the Seychelles. The wind was south-westerly at Zanzibar and south-easterly at the two other stations and above normal in force at Maurilius and the Seychelles. The Seychelles recorded an inch, Mauritius about half an inch and Zanzibar about a quarter of an inch of rain.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A MILLION POUNDS IN DRESS.

Cost of Ascot to the Smart Woman.

I do not suggest for a moment that it is not possible to "do" Ascot either more cheaply or more expensively than at the figures I am going to quote. I am merely taking the average cost to an average well dressed woman as differentiated from the woman who merely "wears clothes." Also, I am only considering the cost of her Ascot clothes, not of the tea-gowns and dresses required if she is staying in a country house—the cost of appearing admirably "turned-out" on the Ascot Racecourse on the four days of the meeting. Tuesday and Thursday are the dressiest days; Wednesday and Friday the quietest.

For Tuesday a charming gown can be got from one of the first-class dressmakers for, say, 25 to 30 guineas; then there is a hat to match not less than 5 guineas, a parasol for 4, long gloves 18s. 6d.; while the etceteras of petticoats to match, stockings, etc., will amount to another 5 guineas. Total for Tuesday, say, 38 to 45 guineas.

A QUIET DAY.

Wednesday is always regarded as a quiet day, although very little difference as to the cost is found. Still, Wednesday's gown can be put down at from 20 to 25 guineas. A plain silk en-tout-cas will probably go best with the costume chosen for this day, and will cost from a guinea and a half upwards. The hat will not be any cheaper, so another five must go for that; whilst petticoats, silk stockings, etc., will be much the same. But they are sure to be of a different colour, and, therefore, fresh must be supplied. Say, 5 guineas for that, and call the total 31 to 35 guineas.

OUTFIT FOR THURSDAY.

Thursday is the most expensive day of all, as by custom and law sartorial every woman lays herself out most for that day. You cannot be sure of your gown costing anything under 35 to 40 guineas, but many of them run up to £70. But this figure generally includes the possession of lace or embroidery or detail of that kind, which exists as a matter of some value for future use after the gown that it actually appears on is discarded. Then the hat, to accord well with such a gown, is going to be a matter of some six guineas, and as the dress is sure to be of a filmy character, the petticoats must follow suit, and quiet eight guineas can be put down for them. The parasol must be elaborate to suit the rest of the costume, and would be no less than five guineas. For long gloves another 18s. 6d. will be required, and most women carry two pairs, which makes the amount 37s. 6d. instead. Total, say, £55 to £65.

Friday is always considered the quietest day of all and by no means the least pleasant for that reason.

Fridays gown need certainly not be more than a matter of 20 to 25 guineas, and for a hat we can go back to the four-guinea figure. For a parasol for the occasion a three-guinea one would suit the day, and petticoats are of course, less eleborate to suit the type of gown which Friday demands, so four guineas will do for petticats and silk stockings to match the gown. Total, about £32 to £36.

Another item which must be considered is a dust cloak, or rather two, since one type will be wanted for Thusday and Thursday and another for Wednesday and Friday.

Tuesday's and Thursday's dust cloak will cost from 9 to 12 guineas, and the Wednesday and Friday one should be obtained for about 7 or 8 guineas. It must be understood the parasols in question do not, of course, belong to the calibre of those with the jewelled handles and gold points, but then these items generally form part of the wedding presents of every bride, and can be easily fitted to any parasol her fancy takes, and so need not come into our calculations.

EXPENSIVE ETCETERAS.

To this must be added a margin of some £15 to £20 for extra gloves and a lace scarf, perhaps, feather boa, and tulle ruffle. No mention is made of shoes, pocket-handkerchiefs, boots; all those being drawn from the quantity per year, bought and paid for out of the usual dress allowance. They cannot be regarded as special requirements for Ascot, so let us say that the four days' special requirements for Ascot total up to a sum of about one hundred and eighty-seven pounds to two hundred and twenty-one pounds a head.

Of course, when a woman makes one of a house-party for Ascot, five or six evening dresses, five or six tea-gowns, and five or six little gowns—"first-thing-in-the-morning frock"—must be added, but those cannot be considered as part of the necessary outfit for Ascot, they form part of the equipment for country-house visiting.

NOT REALLY EXTRAVAGANT.

It is not suggested that a woman cannot go to Ascot for all four days at much less cost. Also let it be remembered many women will very nearly double this amount for their appearance for four days. This merely represents the average expenditure of a comfortably well-off, woman who means to do Ascot from London for all four days. The outlay is not to be regarded as extravagant in the face of the fact that after their first appearance at Ascot the gowns, etc., will probably be used at Sandown or afternoon parties and garden parties, etc. It must also be remembered that many women, knowing the variable nature of our climate provide themselves with two beautiful frocks extra, comparatively warm and dark, in case the weather should render the filmy lace chosen for Thursday unfit for wearing, or Wednesday's foulard or silk voile, unsuitable. They would probably represent an extra £60 or £70, but, of course, can be charged to Ascot expenditure unless they are worn, and if they are worn they knock out from the list two of the others.

As some 5,000 women at least will have ordered Ascot outfits for this week, it means that the money calculated as having gone into the pockets of London and Paris dressmakers is about one million pounds sterling. What proportion of that sum represents their real expenditure, what goes to bad debts and what to profit, only their bankers and accountants know.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S EXPENSES.

The opponents of a larger appropriation for the President's travelling expenses declare that Mr. Roosevelt is too fond of taking trips around the country and should stay at the White House for the transaction of public business. The President's position in the matter is that it is his duty to travel through the country and interest the people in all leading questions of the day. It is pointed out that he cannot travel as a private citizen. He must take with him a secretary, a stenographer, two Secret Service men, and three journalists at least. Besides these, he often has as his guests several prominent men of the various States through which he passes.

He cannot afford to pay the railway expenses out of his own pocket, and yet he wishes to get in close contact with all the people of the United States. Several educational institutions at distant points have invited him to address their students. He would like to do so, but neither his purse nor the treasuries of those institutions can stand the heavy expense of the presidential trips. The railroads, of course, are willing and anxious to carry the President free, as it is a great advertisement, and also draws big crowds over their lines to see him. Had President Roosevelt paid the railway expenses of his trip to the Pacific Coast, which he made three years ago, the total cost at schedule rates would have been £10,000.

Mr. Roosevelt gathered a group of newspaper correspondents in the White House offices a couple of days ago and went over details with them to show that in his opinion Congress should be a little more liberal in its treatment of the President's needs.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	1	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	4	32
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	19
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	12
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total	9	8	112
Total plague deaths to date	153,423		
Same date last year	3	6	78

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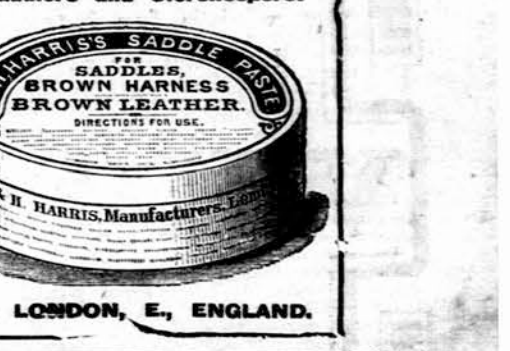
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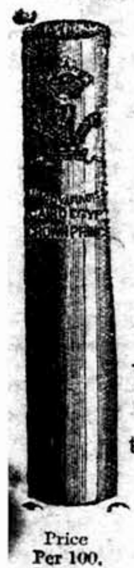

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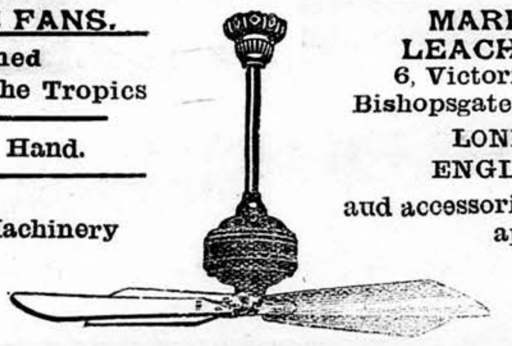

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Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 32.

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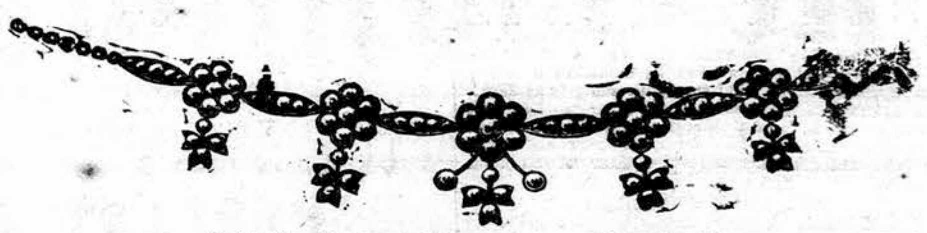
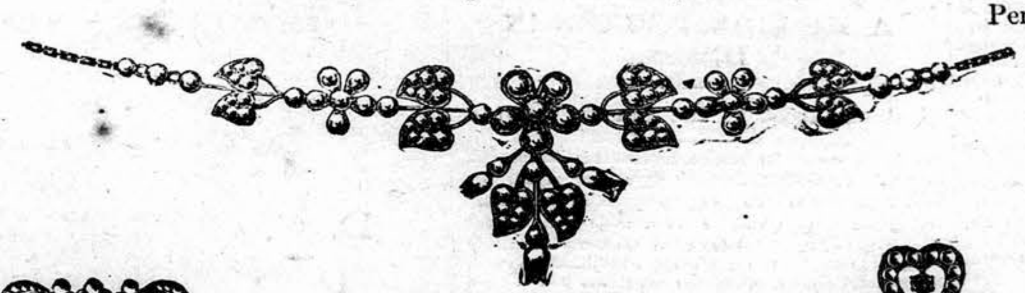


Gold Necklet, set Turquoise and Pearls, Rs. 175.

Gold Pearl Pendant, Rs. 38.

Gold Pendant set Pearl, Rs. 32

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, and Gold Chain, Rs. 50.



Gold Necklet set Pearls, Rs. 250.

Gold Brooch, set Peridot and Pearls, Rs. 140.

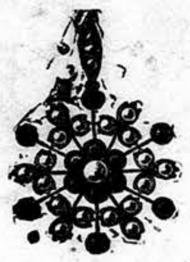
Gold Pearl, set Bracelet, Rs. 205.

Gold Brooch Olivine and Pearls, Rs. 112.

Gold pendant and Chain set Pearls, Rs. 50.

Gold Pendant, set Turquoise and Pearls, Rs. 115.

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 75.



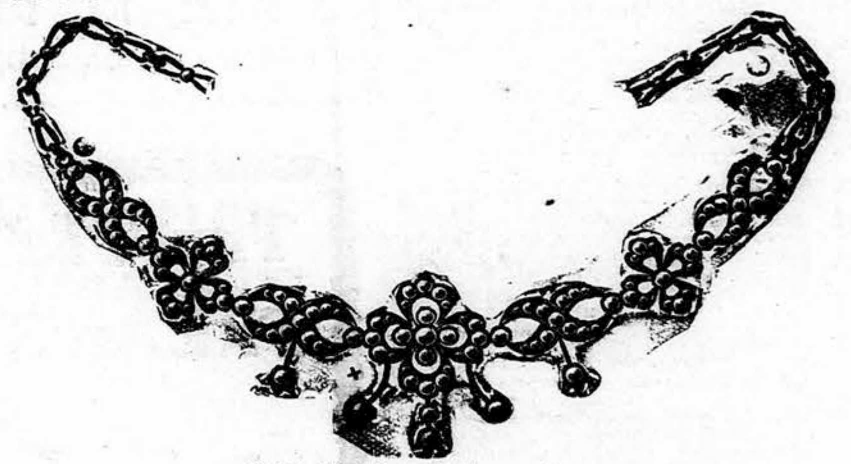
Gold Pendant set Pearls, Rs. 70.

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold Pendant, set Diamonds and Pearls, Rs. 135.

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Platinum and Gold Chain, Rs. 55.



Gold Necklet of Turquoise and Pearls, Rs. 275.

Gold Pendant set Pearls and Gold Chain, Rs. 50.

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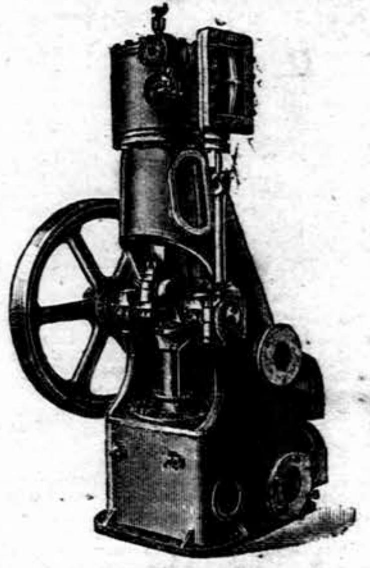

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